The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY. AUGUST 28, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY FOUR DAYS LEFT!

15 Per Cent Discount

on all Garments ordered of us during this month. Our importations of FINE WOOLENS for autumn now open. Our autumn and winter styles issued.

ELY & CO.,
ARTISTIC TAILORS,
Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.
ESTABLISHED, 1854.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING Reduced 50 PER CT.

The Chicago Newspaper Union list of co-operative newspapers, heretofore charging $3.50 per line, has reduced its price to $1.75 PER LINE. This list embraces over 350 newspapers, located as follows: Illinois........105 | Iowa..........67 | Wis. and Minn. 30; Indiana........45 | Michigan......69 | Nebraska, &c...41 and has a circulation of over 220,000 copies weekly. It will pay you to advertise in this list at these prices, even in dull times. Send for estimates and catalogues to THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune---single copy......$	.40
Four Copies..........	1.00
Ten Copies to one address..........	2.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune---single copy..........	1.50
Three Copies..........	4.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

FOR SALE.

Grand Trunk
RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of old Iron Rails delivered as follows:
About 5,000 tons at Montreal, Toronto, Sarnia, Detroit Junction, or Buffalo.
About 2,000 tons at Portland.
The Company has wharfage accommodation for shipment by water at Toronto, Sarnia, and Portland, and deliveries would be made through the summer and autumn.
Offers stating the price per ton (of 2,240 pounds) and the place of delivery will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of September.
JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1876.

AUXILIARY PRINTING.

IOWA PRINTING CO.,
DES MOINES.
AUXILIARY PRINTERS.

We ship ready-printed newspapers (insides or outsides), on mail or telegraphic order, at short notice.
Our geographical position enables us to supply publishers in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Northern Missouri, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, more readily and at lower rates of expressage than any other auxiliary house can do it. The special list of sheets which we prepare for Iowa publishers are now acknowledged to be the best for that trade.
Advertisers will find this the best Advertising Medium west of Chicago.
IOWA PRINTING CO., Des Moines.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT ABOUT
HALF THE REGULAR PRICES
Now being closed out at the
BANKRUPT SALE,
Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.
Every article Warranted.

OYSTERS.

RACE BROS.'
NEW ENGLAND
OYSTER & COFFEE HOUSE
REMOVED to 114 Madison-st., First Floor, just east of Clark-st.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1.

FINANCIAL.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, former Prest. Fidelity Safe Depository. SAMUEL D. WARD, former City Comptroller. CHARLES P. BRYAN.
BRYAN, WARD & BRYAN,
Marine Bank Building, No. 154 Lake-st., corner LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
FINANCIAL AND INVESTING AGENTS.
We also give special attention to the preparation and execution of WILLS, the administration of estates, investments in real estate (especially for non-residents), and to the execution of trusts, with counsel concerning these and kindred matters.

WE WILL BUY $25,000 OF
CITY CERTIFICATES
For cash. Choice Mortgage and COLLATERAL loans negotiated at SEVEN per cent.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107,109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED.

WANTED.
A medium-sized furnished house, or partially furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. North Side preferred. Address WINCHESTER, Tribune office.

POLITICAL.

The Use of a Democratic Corruption-Fund Decided upon in Ohio.

A Quarter of a Million Dollars to Be Sent from New York and Philadelphia.

The Democratic Sachems in Washington Worried About the Perjury Charge.

Tilden Must Give a Better Explanation or Retire from the Ticket.

The Situation in Indiana Presents Some Interesting Phases.

A Reminiscence of Days of Democratic Ascendency in New York City.

MONEY.

3,000 VOTES TO BE BOUGHT WITH $250,000 IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—The *Leader* of tomorrow will contain the following editorial statement:

We ask the attention of the Republicans of this State to the following facts, for the correctness of which the *Leader* holds itself responsible:

On Friday last, at half-past 10 o'clock, all the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio met in special session in the dining-hall of the principal hotel at Put-in-Bay. John G. Thompson, Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, and other members of the Committee, as well as a few outside Democratic politicians, to the number of thirty-five or forty, were present. Cleveland was represented by Gen. J. W. Fitch and Joseph Pease. The meeting was duly called to order, and remained in session until about 1 o'clock p. m. The principal subject of discussion was the question whether the Democrats of Ohio should accept and use a corruption fund of $250,000 from the Democratic Clubs and Local Committees of New York and Philadelphia,

TO BE USED IN THE CITY DISTRICTS

of Ohio in purchasing votes to carry the October election. In favor of the proposition it was stated that the Democrats in Ohio could reasonably expect to hold the 293,000 votes cast last fall for Gov. Allen. If to this they could add a change of 3,000 votes in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, they could win the election. To the purchase of these 3,000 votes it was proposed to devote the money from New York and Philadelphia.

THE PROPOSITION WAS OPPOSED

in an earnest speech by a member of the Committee from one of the rural districts. He was opposed, he said, to the use of money in elections. He did not think it safe to thus trifle with the integrity of the people. If the money were used as proposed, the fraud would be discovered and would react with crushing force upon the Democracy in the November election. He believed that this campaign could be carried by argument and appeals to the people, and he opposed, from motives of both principle and expediency, such a wholesale scheme of corruption. To this it was replied that the member who had just spoken was

ENTIRELY TOO VIRTUOUS.

Money had always been used in elections, and always would be. Warming with the subject, the second speaker declared that this was the only way to save the country; that the end justified the means; that the Democracy of Ohio was now the advance guard of the party, and that it was morally bound to use every man within its reach to make success certain. These remarks were received with applause; and, by

A FORMAL VOTE,

the Committee decided to receive the money and use it for the purpose stated. Strong and well chosen committees of reliable men will be appointed in Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, and Cincinnati to receive and disburse the funds which are to be used for the purchase of votes in open market on election day. After some other business of less importance, the meeting adjourned.

TILDEN.

THAT FATAL INCOME RETURN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—There has been much uneasiness here for some days among the Democrats who are managing the Congressional Committee over the charge that Tilden swore falsely in connection with his income returns. They have been anxiously looking for an explanation from New York, and have been ready to admit the seriousness of the matter unless it could be satisfactorily met. The purported explanation of Gov. Tilden's Secretary, to the effect that the railroad fees which were not entered in his income return for 1862, although received in that year, were really earned in previous years, was not accepted here by the Democrats, and some of them even questioned the authenticity of the dispatch from Albany, attributing so thin an excuse to the Secretary, but, when one of Gov. Tilden's recognized New York organs arrived last night with a formal editorial defense based on the same grounds, it brought great trouble into the camp here, since all are shrewed enough to see that such a line of defense will not answer.

THE BREVITY OF THE CHARGE,

the ease with which all classes of voters comprehend it, and the convincing nature of the few sentences of proof which establish it, are the elements of the case which are causing so much trouble. It is really the first charge against Tilden which has given his followers here real concern. They have remained comparatively unconcerned over his other railroad complications, believing that those cases were too intricate for the ordinary voter to understand, but this they regard as quite another thing, and as one which must inevitably damage Tilden inside the ranks of his own party.

MORE WAR RECORD.

A responsible New York gentleman makes the statement that at the time Fernando Wood, as Mayor of New York, tried to prevent the stopping of arms about to be shipped to Georgia, in 1861, Mr. Tilden was one of a number of citizens who made themselves very prominent in attempting to secure these arms, and that he went personally and expostulated with those who had detained them.

BLUE-JEANS.

THIS GREAT MAN'S CONTEMPT FOR THE TRUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The explanation which the Hon. Blue-Jeans Williams is making to his constituents of the way he came to vote for the Scott Lord resolution does not accord with what he must have known to be the facts in the case. He tells his constituents that he was in the cloak-room when the vote was taken, and came out without knowing what the question was, but, seeing all his side going one way, he just plumped in his vote with them. It will be remembered, however, that the Lord resolution caused great surprise among Democrats in the House, and they at once began to filibuster to gain time to consider the matter. Two calls of the House, occupying

CONSIDERABLY OVER AN HOUR,

were had before a vote was taken, and, during the whole of this time, Mr. Williams was present and answered to his name, as the record of the roll-call shows. There was then considerable talk over a division of the question between preamble and resolution, and so the matter was really before the House nearly two hours before it was voted on, and everybody present understood exactly what was taking place about it. Finally a division was ordered, and the vote taken on the resolution. Mr. Williams was present and voted yea. The vote then recurred on the preamble, when Mr. Williams dodged.

INDIANA.

ISSUES OF THE CANVASS—THE RAG-BABYITES—"TILDEN AND REFORM"—THE UNION VS. THE CONFEDERACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The uncertainty in the political situation in this State arises out of the triangular canvass between the Republican, Democratic, and Independent-Greenback parties. Ordinarily, in a Presidential campaign, a third-party movement, such as is represented by the Independent State ticket here, could not be made of significance enough to be worth reckoning. And, in and of itself, the Independent-Greenback movement here is a small side-show, not worth reckoning. The real contest, as throughout the Union, is between the Republican and Democratic parties, and every vote for the Independent ticket will be thrown away. But, so close is the contest, neither the Republican nor the Democratic party in Indiana can stand the loss of votes to be thrown away; and the comparatively very few votes so thrown away will

INSURE THE DEFEAT IN OCTOBER

of either party. Whether the Independent ticket is, in fact, being run as a tender to the Democratic, I shall not undertake to determine, nor whether the money (of which there is said to be no lack) to defray the expenses of the Independent canvass comes out of Tilden's barrel. The fact remains that, persuaded that there is a vital issue involved, a considerable number of voters in this State have resolved to throw away their votes upon the Independent State ticket in October, and for Cooper in November, in order to make a stand upon what they believe to be a great principle.

"In 1856," said Judge Jeff Logan, of this city, one of the leaders in the Independent movement, "every man who voted for Fremont, and knew what he was about, knew that he was throwing away his vote. But he was voting for the next time. The old Free-Soilers threw away their votes for years, but they were fighting for a principle, and at last compelled recognition of it. This greenback question has been trimmed upon and dodged in Indiana, and both parties have so got upon both sides of it that there has never been a square, stand-up fight upon it. That

WE PURPOSE TO FORCE.

We don't expect to win this time; we are fighting for the next time. We shall keep on until we compel recognition of our principles, as the Free-Soilers did. Old party-lines have got to be broken on this issue. When they are we shall win. Why, if the present party-machines could be got out of the way, and the question fairly submitted to the people, we would carry the State by an overwhelming majority." And in this he undoubtedly but gave utterance to the sentiment of the rank-and-file of the Independents in this State, in which they are as sincerely in earnest as are the voters of either of the great parties in their political sentiments.

"From which of the two parties are the Independents drawing most recruits?" I asked.

"We get them from both parties," was his reply. "In some counties the majority were Republicans; in others they came from the Democratic party. In the State generally I believe the majority of Independents have come from the Democratic party."

"Hendricks' Greenbackism isn't good enough for them?" said I, interrogatively.

"Hendricks isn't running for President," was the Judge's reply. "If he were, nobody can tell where he stands on the Greenback question. He dodges it, as

HE HAS DODGED EVERY LIVE QUESTION

since he went into politics. All that he has ever done for the Greenback cause has been to go to Washington at the last session, and lobby through the House the bill repealing the date-clause of the Resumption act. The rest of the act stands, and, everywhere except in Indiana and Ohio, Tilden is run on the promise that he will go ahead to make the Resumption act effective. We don't put any confidence in Tilden and Hendricks, with their platform, Tilden's hard-money declarations, and Hendricks' dodging. Hendricks, it is known by everybody here, used his whole influence to defeat Frank Landers for Governor before the Democratic State Convention, and did beat him, because Landers was an out-and-out Greenback man. His nomination would have carried the Democracy of this State so far toward Greenbackism as to have left Hendricks no chance for dodging and for the St. Louis nomination. Landers has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district, and has gone back to them, it is said; and some of us Greenbackers want an explanation from him before we vote. I suppose, though, that nearly all the Greenbackers who were Democrats will vote for him."

"Will not all of them who were Democrats be apt to go back to the party before the canvass is over?" I queried.

"Well," he admitted, "some of them who were Democrats are showing a disposition to return to the old party. But," he added, with emphasis, "if it comes to that, we are not going to let ourselves be tricked. Those of us who were Republicans will, in our turn,

GO BACK TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

The Judge, however, did not seem to believe there was any such trickery being attempted, and, from his enthusiasm on the subject, it is safe to conclude, will work for and vote for the Independent ticket anyhow. And that, precisely, is the troublesome matter about it. The Greenbackers are making quite an active canvass in various quarters of the State, and are developing an enthusiasm and party-spirit, the natural result of which, unless it be counteracted, will be to lead them to vote their ticket anyhow.

"It's easy to get into people's head," said Gen. Lew Wallace to me, yesterday, "this notion, that, by having the Government issue more greenbacks, everybody will get out of debt cheaply, and make a fortune besides. And they never seem to remember that, no matter how many greenbacks the Government prints, they can only get the greenbacks by selling something for them."

"It's a reflection upon popular intelligence here, and a disgrace to Indiana, that here, of all the States in the Union, do people seriously believe such stuff," continued Gen. Wallace; "and that now it will have to be seriously met and argued."

It occurred to me, as it must to every one who has observed the course of politics in Indiana for the past few years, that the disgrace of it is not that such notions obtain, so much as it is that the men who know better, and those who have been the party-leaders, haven't had the nerve to

SPEAK-OUT PLAINLY ON THE QUESTION

It has been altogether too much the fashion, in this State generally, to coddle the Rag-Baby or to wholly dodge the question, while political economists of the order of Mr. James Buchanan have been left to descant upon the numberless blessings of an irredeemable currency, and how it would make everybody rich without costing anybody anything. And the result is, that, with the Independent party in the field, the question has to be met and, for the first time in Indiana, thoroughly discussed. Gen. Harrison has proved himself equal to the occasion by meeting the question fully in his campaign speeches. That the greenback mill can create no wealth and that nothing but industry and economy can; that it is always the capitalist who profits by investing in anticipation of the inflation in prices consequent upon an inflation of the currency; that paper promises-to-pay have no value except as there is prospect of their being paid; that it was only prospect of their payment upon the successful termination of the War that arrested their decline; and that, if now it were settled that they never would be paid except in other promises-to-pay, they would go the way of the Wild-Cat State currency of before the War, were never so plainly put to the voters of Indiana as by Gen. Harrison. The manner in which his

PRACTICAL, COMMON-SENSE EXPOSURE

of the Inflation-Greenback fallacy is received, is proof enough that the ignorance and dishonesty requisite for the maintenance of that doctrine are not to be found in this State.

On the other hand, ignoring the St. Louis platform quite, and without taking the trouble to argue what Tilden's letter may mean, the Democracy are going to the extreme of Greenbackism in this State; and the robbery of the people by Republican contraction is dwelt upon with emphasis by Democratic orators, among whom Franklin Landers (defeated for Governor because of his then dangerous to Hendricks Greenback doctrines) is of the foremost. Gen. Manson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, figured-up for me to-day what that contraction has been, when I discovered that the contraction complained of was in retirement of the compound-interest and 5-per cent notes, the loan-certificates, and 7-30s,—the figures from the official reports show that these, added to the legal-tender and bank-circulation at the close of the War, amounted to upward of $2,000,000. The argument from this array of figures, which is being paraded all over the States by the Democrats, is, that the reduction of the debt, by payment of part of these evidences of indebtedness, and funding of others at a lower rate of interest, is what has ruined us,—the awful, undeniable fact, according to the staple Democratic argument, being, that we are ruined; and, when I listen to it, I figure-up the remaining national debt, and solace myself with the reflection that I shall have been gathered to my fathers ere the country is irretrievably ruined by getting out of debt altogether.

At the same time, in the Republican counties and districts more particularly, the Democratic managers are

EXTENDING EVERY AID TO THE INDEPENDENTS,

and doing the utmost to strengthen the Independent organization wherever it may draw off Republican votes. But the trick is so transparent, and is rapidly becoming so self-evident, that it ought to dupe no Republican; for, as the canvass progresses, only a blind man can fail to see that the Currency question is not the chief issue involved,—in fact, that it is of minor consequence; and that the third-party movement, based upon it, can only operate to reinforce the Democracy.

The Currency issue will be met, as stated, in the canvass here. But the leading issues will be those that have divided parties since the War. They yet cherish here a lively remembrance of the time when a war upon their own soil, to settle whether Indiana should remain in the Union, seemed imminent. The Knights-of-the-Golden-Circle conspiracy is not forgotten; and there is no danger of Gov. Hendricks' lukewarmness and covert hostility to the Union, in the darkest hours, being forgotten. All the talk about Tilden and Reform will not wipe it out of remembrance; and Tilden's record as a railroad wrecker doesn't, to the Indiana farmers particularly, give promise of any reform to boast of. For sixteen years no man has had more to do with shaping political issues in this State than

SENATOR MORTON.

In the present canvass he will have more to do with the matter than any other dozen men in the State. The first question, therefore, I asked on meeting him was, on what issues the canvass would be made, and what part the Currency question would have in it.

"I can't tell," was his reply, "what issues the Democrats will make. They will make them anything for the sake of votes. But the real issue, beside which the Currency question is a mere bagatelle, is whether all distinction in the law between Loyalty and Rebellion shall be abolished. It is whether the Rebel soldiers shall be pensioned equally with the Union soldiers, or neither be pensioned. It is whether the Rebel claims shall be paid, and the Rebel debt added to the Union debt, or both be repudiated; whether damages shall be paid for the subjugation of the Rebellion. The Democracy relies for success upon a united South; and a Democratic success would be a success of the united South, and the Confederates would rule. The War-Democrats up here may think they would have something to say; but the party would be ruled by the Confederates, who constitute the controlling element of it. The Democracy, you will notice, nominate no man for high place who was not a Copperhead during the War. I need say nothing about Tilden and Hendricks. Everybody knows where they were during the War. It is so in the Senate. There is not now a Democratic Senator

WHO WAS NOT OPPOSED TO THE WAR,—

not even from the North. Thurman, Bayard, Eaton, McDonald, all of them opposed the War. Occasionally the party lets a War-Democrat get into the Lower House of Congress. But they let him get no higher. The united Confederate South will not permit it. It cares nothing for the Currency, nor any other issue. What it wants is to rule the country and to carry out the programme for putting the Confederates on an equality with the Union soldiers on the pension-rolls; paying the Rebel claims; getting paid for their slaves; and adding their debt to ours, or repudiating the whole. No matter what people may talk about, this is the question which arises out of the situation, necessarily and inevitably; and it is *the* question to be decided in this canvass."

"What effect," I asked, "will the Independent party have upon the canvass and the result?"

"I cannot say," was his reply. "I haven't been home long enough to find out about it. In some counties the Independents seem much in earnest. They claim they will draw from both parties."

"HENDRICKS' GREENBACKISM

isn't enough, then, for the Democratic Greenbackers?" I said.

"I don't know as to that," was the Senator's answer. "But Hendricks has been on both sides and on all sides of the Currency question, and straddles it, as he does every other question. In his Zanesville speech, last fall, in the Ohio campaign, he elaborately summed up the arguments on both sides, and actually made a speech on each side; and, when he had finished, nobody could tell where he stood. He took up Pendleton's scheme of paying off the debt in greenbacks. Then he got round toward the other side. His position now is simply in a fog; you can't see where he is. He always takes that position." HARRYTH.

BRISTOW.

HIS SPEECH AT BURLINGTON, VT.

Ex-Secretary Bristow addressed a vast audience of Vermonters at Burlington, last week, making a most powerful speech, from which we take the following extracts:

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

Now, what the South needs is political repose, freedom from agitation, and perfect acquiescence in the results of the War. These will follow the success of the Republican party and complete abandonment of all hope of reactionary measure through the returns of the Democrats to power. A permanent pacification of the South can only be secured by giving to all citizens free and equal protection in the enjoyment and exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To enforce and secure these the Republican party is distinctly pledged, and its able standard-bearers have announced their views and purposes in this regard in Congress, which cannot be misunderstood. Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, says to the people of the South: "Your moral and material prosperity can be most effectively advanced by hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, a recognition without reserve or exception," and he promised that when this is done all legitimate agencies of the General Government shall be used to promote the efforts of the States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local Government. This is the only true road to permanent purification and good Government, and if the Southern people consult their own best interests they will not be led out of it by following the false lights of the Democratic party.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Another work of great and pressing importance is to be done. Among the evils entailed upon the country by the Democratic party is a vicious system of civil service. That party introduced the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," and under its operation the true test of qualification for office gave way to the spoils system. Offices came to be distributed as rewards not only for party services, but for personal services to party leaders. The power to appoint to office, which is a high public trust, and should be administered solely in the public interest, has been used to reward friends and punish enemies. Reformations of long-existing abuses usually proceed slowly. The Republican party, since its advent to power, has been confronted by such stupendous dangers to the very existence of the Government, and to the personal and political rights of its citizens, that reform of this evil of Democratic origin has necessarily been postponed. Meanwhile, like all other evils, it has continued to grow; but the present is a favorable time for correction of this abuse and return to the true method of civil service. The Republican party now proposes to enter upon the work with earnestness and zeal. The Cincinnati platform strikes at the very root of the evil, by declaring that the constitutional distinction between legislative and executive functions and duties should be strictly observed, and that Senators and Representatives should not dictate appointments to office.

GOV. HAYES' ATTITUDE.

Gov. Hayes, by his letter of acceptance, which is throughout a model of frankness and true statesmanship, gives particular prominence to his views on the subject. No candid man of any party can read what he says in this respect without being profoundly impressed with his courage of opinion and his perfect freedom from the arts and practices of a demagogue and place-seeker. He declares in emphatic language that the existing system of appointments and removals from the civil service destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government; that it tends to extravagance and official incapacity; that it is a temptation to dishonesty; that it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; that it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; that it in every way degrades the service and character of the Government; that it ought to be abolished and the reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. He promises that if elected he will conduct the administration of the Government in accordance with these views, and that all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform. As a guarantee of the complete fulfillment of this pledge he voluntarily announces his infallible purpose not to be a candidate for a second term to the Presidency, that he may at the outset free himself from all possible temptation to use the patronage of his office for the advancement of his own re-election. This is not the language of an artful politician, but of an earnest believer in the sacredness of the purposes which he announces as well as of one who means to perform what he promises. This is public notice to those who habitually secure their elections to Congress by promising positions and offices to ward politicians and tide-waiters, and who maintain their positions by the use of patronage, that they cannot rely on such means under his Administration. The very announcement of such principles and purposes by the candidate of a great party tends to the elevation of our politics. Already its beneficent effects have been seen and felt in the character of men who are being nominated for Congress and other high official stations. This is especially true in Gov. Hayes' own State, where he is known to be a man of his word, who promises nothing that he does not perform, and utters no opinions in which he does not earnestly believe. The nomination of such men as Gen. James D. Cox, Stanley Matthews, and Judge Force, is a sufficient guarantee that the Republicans of Ohio earnestly support Gov. Hayes' views on this important subject, and have already begun the work of reform. This is no new departure with Gov. Hayes. It is consistent with his whole public career. It is in harmony with his practices during his two former terms as Governor of his State, and with his public utterances before his name was mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency. Under the practice and influence of his administration of the General Government we may confidently expect reform in National, State, and Municipal Governments.

A President of earnest convictions and inflexible purpose, backed and supported by the people, can correct and any abuse, even though it be practiced in the secret session of the Senate. Senators derive their offices and the powers incident thereto from the people, and when they become thoroughly in earnest, no department of the Government is beyond their power of reform. It is not to be doubted that a clear and decided expression of the will of the people on this subject would be respected and obeyed by the Senate. The Republican party, through its declaration of principles and the letter of its candidate, stands pledged before the country to the reform and elevation of the Civil Service. Let the work be "thorough, radical, and complete." No great reform was ever accomplished by half-hearted measures, or achieved by men who did not enter upon the war with spirit and energy. In such movements the advantage is always with the party which, under intelligent leadership, assumes the aggressive and presses forward with determination to win the fight.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In this conflict we battle for what we know to be right, and have enlisted under a true and noble leader, who is accustomed to victory. We have the co-operation and support of men who have long taken interest in public affairs, and who have seen and deplored the growth of the system which we seek to destroy. Our ranks are crowded with young men who see the necessity for reform, and are firmly resolved to protect and perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty and good government. The cause we have espoused affects not only the present, but future generations. A system which tends to abuse of constitutional power and to official incapacity and the corrupt use of patronage, if permitted to continue for a great length of time, leads to the decay of government. This is the calamity which we propose to avert by overthrowing the system itself.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Republicans held a County Convention and elected Messrs. J. A. Brown, J. Keefe, Foster, Goldburg, Davis, Woodcock, Emery, Barber, and Woodward as delegates to the Representative Convention.

S. M. Cullom was then introduced, and made a similar speech to that of last night, with the following additional points: Think of this Government passing into Democratic hands! It would be a terrible thing. Their governing elements are the same we fought against in the War. Democrats North are loyal, but as a power, don't amount to a pinch of snuff. At the St. Louis Convention the South practically took no part. They said fix your platform and candidates as you please so as to carry three or four States North, and get us thus into power, and we will attend to the rest. And Tilden has yet the first thing to do to show any sympathy with the country at all. He is the worst man ever nominated by any party for President of this country. His record proves it. Talk of reform! Why, only to-day the dispatches say he swore in 1862 his income was only about $7,000, and yet he now swears in his answer to the St. Louis Railroad suit his income from one source was $20,000. He lied one time or the other. He and just such men have been robbing us of our railroad subscriptions, and this has made hard times. He talk of reform! We always wanted reform. The Secretary of our Treasury has just negotiated the funding of $300,000,000 of our 6 per cent bonds at 4½ per cent. This is our reform. Buchanan paid 12 per cent. That was Democratic reform. I want you to give Cannon a big majority to rebuke Black, a good soldier, for affiliating with such men. You want greenbacks. We all love them. They were blood-bought. I understand Steward penned up his corn for three years rather than sell it for greenbacks; but I don't know as he is running for Governor. We stand by greenbacks. We could have resumed, but thought it better to pay off the bonded debt.

But I must go. The history of the nations will fail to show any party that has ever done any better than ours.

Senator Oglesby was called, and challenged criticism in all departments of the Government. He said the Republicans had broken up the Whisky-Ring, and been faithful and true throughout, and appealed to all not to go and act the fool by voting the Democratic ticket.

MATTOON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 26.—This evening Mattoon has enjoyed a meeting of much political interest to both parties. For over a week the Democrats have had an address advertised from George R. Wendling for this evening, and arrangements made for a large meeting. Late this afternoon the Republicans found that the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, of your city, would spend the evening here, and he was invited to address an improvised meeting at the Republican Wigwam. The earnestness that the Republicans manifested indicated one of those crowded houses, and, to prevent what appeared to be the largest crowd for that meeting, the Democratic managers sent in a challenge for a joint discussion about the time the meetings should open. This challenge was received by the Republicans and Mr. Palmer. The usual terms were agreed upon by the disputants, and Mr. Wendling chose the opening and the close. For an hour he dealt in the glittering generalities of his party, charging fraud in general terms, and the extraordinary corruption of Grant's Administration, and praising in unmeasured terms the policy and principles of the Republican party previous to 1868, and devoting much time to polite allusions of his competitor.

Mr. Palmer, on his part, took the record of the Republican party for his text, and clearly and forcibly presented the Republican work of almost incomprehensible magnitude in saving the country, providing for its finances, and in advancing its credit. He showed the state of things in the South, and the unquestioned lofty character of the Republican nominees, and the opposite character of Tilden and Hendricks.

For solid reasoning and earnest presentation of the issues no abler speech has been made at this place.

Mr. Wendling, in his closing speech, did not pretend to answer, but exhausted his stock of witty sayings, to leave, if possible, the impression, by the cheers of his party associates, that he had the sympathy of the audience, but for points to be remembered, for undisputed facts that stick, for arguments that cannot be refuted, for an exhibition of the pure and unassailable character of candidates, that command respect and insure success, the Republicans are content.

The issues of the campaign are growing clearer. The Republicans are using the record of Tilden effectively, and everything in this part of the State betokens another glorious victory. As yet the Republicans have had no grand rally, but by diligent club-work already have things in excellent shape.

AURORA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Hon. S. A. Hurlbut addressed a large audience at the City-Hall this evening. He gave a concise historical sketch of the Democratic and Republican parties, and the representative men of each, and his fine, eloquent appeal to the common sense of our people in deciding their course of action in the coming contest was interrupted by frequent bursts of hearty applause. The General is winning additional friends every day in Aurora and Kane County, and will doubtless receive a flattering majority in our choice of Representative for this district.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 26.—The McHenry County Republican Convention, held in this city to-day, made the following nominations: For Circuit Clerk, E. E. Richards; for Sheriff, A. L. Steadman; for State's Attorney, I. R. Curtis; for Coroner, John Cummings; and also instructed its delegates to the Congressional Convention for the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. L. D. Murphy, the Hon. B. N. Smith, and Judge Scully, of Chicago, which were received with great enthusiasm. McHenry County will undoubtedly roll up one of her old-time Republican majorities this fall.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Hon. John A. Logan will open the campaign in this county with a speech at the Court-House in this city next Tuesday evening. Gen. Hayes' appointment at Lockport has been postponed until the following night, and the Republicans propose to make this initial meeting a rousing demonstration.

BEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BEMENT, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom opened the campaign at this place by addressing a large and enthusiastic assembly this evening.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—An immense Republican meeting was held at the Wigwam tonight. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. R. S. Tutbill, of Chicago, and others, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Next week commences a series of meetings in every school house in the county. A lively campaign is assured.

PITTSFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—At the Republican Senatorial Convention held at Hardin yesterday, for this (Thirty-eighth) district, the Hon. John Moses, of Winchester, was nominated for State Senator, and A. C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, for Representative in the Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 27.—The following Republican nominations have been made: Senators—from the Eleventh District, Gilbert G. Reed, of Richland; Twenty-third District, C. S. Draper; Twenty-fourth District, Franklin S. Freeman, of Ionia; Twenty-seventh District, M. C. Burch, of Osceola; Thirty-first District, F. R. Williams. Representatives—First District of Barry County, J. W. Strichcourt; Second District of Calhoun County, John Houston, of Marshall; Grand Traverse County, James L. Gibbs; Third District of Jackson County, Luther H. Ludlow, of Parma; First District of Kalamazoo County, Simpson Howland, of Galesburg (renominated); Second District, ditto, Nathan Parsons, of Kalamazoo; Second District of Kent County, W. W. Johnson, of Grand Rapids Township; Second District of Lapeer County, William L. Abbott, of Goodland; Mecosta County, Fitch Phelps; Montcalm County, Stephen R. Stevens, of Greenville; Second District of Shiawassee County, the Rev. D. W. Shorts, of Owosso.

Greenback Representative in Tuscola County: J. J. Wilder.

Democratic nominations: Senators—Seventh District, Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson; Nineteenth District, James B. Moshier, of Linden (a Representative in 1875); Twenty-third District, Daniel P. Foote. Representatives—Montcalm County, William Backus, of Greenville (re-nominated); Tuscola County, Alson Greenfield.

Fidus Livermore was nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Third District.

TILDEN AND TAXES.

TILDEN FORCES THE TAX-PAYERS OF NEW YORK TO PAY IN GOLD, AND THEN PREVENTS THEM FROM GETTING THE GOLD.

Albany Evening Journal.

Here is the law which Gov. Tilden placed upon the statute-book of New York last year, and which now stands there in full force:

CHAPTER 73, LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH SPECIE PAYMENTS on all contracts or obligations payable in this State in dollars and made after Jan. 1, 1879.

SECTION 1. ALL TAXES LEVIED AND CONFIRMED IN THIS STATE ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1879, SHALL BE COLLECTED IN GOLD, United States gold certificates, or National Bank notes, which are *redeemable in gold on demand*.

SEC. 2. EVERY CONTRACT OR OBLIGATION, made or implied, and payable within this State, or made or implied after Jan. 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, SHALL BE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES COIN of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.

Approved, March 22, 1875.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor.

This law, approved, signed, and placed upon the statute-book by Gov. Tilden, is positive and absolute. It requires all taxes to be paid in gold or in national notes redeemable in gold.

The law of the United States for the redemption of the national notes in coin on and after Jan. 1, 1879, provided the means for complying with this law of the State and for paying the taxes in gold or in notes redeemable in gold as it requires. That law provides as follows:

On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $50.

It will thus be seen that this clause provides the way by which gold or gold notes can be had to pay the taxes as required by the law of the State, and that without it there is no way of procuring them except by buying the gold at a premium in Wall street.

Yet Gov. Tilden and his party now propose to strike down this provision of the United States law. The inflationists and repudiators demand its repeal; Gov. Tilden succumbs to them; the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives have voted to repeal the provision; and he approves and sustains their work.

The result is that Gov. Tilden requires the people of New York to pay their taxes in gold, and at the same time does all he can to take away from them the means of getting the gold. He compels the people of New York to pay in gold, while he proposes that the people of the rest of the country may pay in depreciated paper.

Are there honest and intelligent men that can any longer be deceived by the claims of this pretended "Reformer?"

A PUTRID REMINISCENCE.

TILDEN AND HIS FRIENDS IN 1863—THE TERRIBLE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Harper's Weekly.

It was upon the ultramontane population of New York that the indiscreet utterances of the Democratic leaders in Congress, or in their public and private meetings, produced their most dangerous effect, and roused them to a sudden act of rebellion, which, had it been successful, would have shaken to its centre the shattered Republic. Could an armed body of insurgents have held even for a few days the command of the metropolis, they might have plundered it of its wealth or burned it to the ground. And it was this disaster that had nearly fallen upon us from the draft riots of 1863. Incited by the violent language of the Democratic leaders, encouraged by their imprudent policy, the Irish immigrants had been stirred by the emissaries of rebellion to an insane rage against the National Government: they were prepared for riot, filled with insubordination. On one occasion, long before the draft was begun, they had been seen gathered in crowds before their homes, murmuring against their rulers, threatening violence. For a time they were restrained by their leaders; but when at last the drafting was actually begun, when nearly all the forces of the nation were

HURRYING TO GETTYSBURG,

and only a small body of troops could be found in the ungarrisoned city, the ultramontanes rose with a fatal unanimity. So sudden and unlooked-for was the riot that New York awoke one morning to find itself in the hands of an enemy. Those who saw that troubled period, so full of doubt and terror, will remember the strange sensations with which they passed streets deserted by all save bands of plunderers; by houses, banks, and shops barred and guarded; beside the blazing ruins of fine buildings and the wrecks of stately manufactories; in the midst of fierce mobs who chased unfortunate colored men whenever they saw them, and hanged them ruthlessly to the nearest lamppost; through a forlorn and terrified city whose officials and chief rulers were believed to be in sympathy with the rioters and with rebellion, and who had been placed in power by the same wild mob that was now bent upon

THE RUIN AND PLUNDER OF NEW YORK.

If the men who incite disorder are more guilty than even their blind adherents, it is to Messrs. Kernan, the two Woods, Brooks, Cox, Tilden, and Seymour that the nation owes this peril, from which it was only saved by a Republican police and a few United States soldiers.

On the morning of the 13th of July, 1863, no city could have been worse prepared for a sudden attack than was New York; and if we admit the theory of premeditation and of a well-concerted conspiracy, no moment could have been chosen more favorable to its foes. The swift, desperate, and brilliant movement of Lee toward Philadelphia had summoned away all the militia of the city. A barbarous inroad was to be met on the banks of the Delaware and the Potomac. The only protection of the metropolis was its police. But between the Governor of the State, Seymour, and the Police Commissioners a violent dispute existed, and the Governor had ordered their removal,—would hold no communications with them. The Mayor, Opdyke, was loyal; the Common Council doubtful, and timid even to cowardice.

THE UNCULTIVATED IRISH RULED IN THE ELECTIONS,

and to them Gov. Seymour owed his place and power. If, as is reported, he called the rioters his "friends," it was only a proper recognition of their services. On the morning of Monday, the 13th, they rose in a vast multitude in the upper wards of the city, and came sweeping down the avenues in a resistless tide that seemed to meet no impediment. Every moment the concourse grew in strength. It was noticed by an observer to be twenty minutes in passing a single point, and reached from side to side of the street. The vast crowd set fire to the drafting places, beat back the police, and nearly killed its Superintendent, Kennedy. They chased him, half dead with wounds and bruises, through the streets; he leaped into a pond near Forty-seventh street, and escaped to do good service in the later part of the affray. All that day the mob, composed chiefly of Irish, ruled the city. They drove back and dispersed the Invalid Corps; they set fire to great blocks of buildings; they murdered harmless negroes; and on Monday night, except where the police and the few soldiers kept guard, or private buildings were protected by their owners, New York lay at the mercy of the insurgents, blazed with incendiary fires, and saw

MURDER AND RAPINE

prevail in all its quarters.

The next morning, Tuesday, the rioters proceeded in a more regular manner; as if to secure their conquest they tore up the railroad track and cut off all communication with the country. They seemed resolved to hold New York inland, and had Lee been able to spare them a few troops and officers, might have beaten off the returning soldiers. They had supplied themselves with arms. They were mad with rapine and bloodshed. The secret dens of the secluded streets were filled with rich plunder, and in every part of the city might be seen the bodies of hapless negroes swinging from lamp-posts or lying bruised and mangled on the public way. The irrational hatred of the Irish for the harmless colored people was shown in acts of unparalleled barbarity. They murdered a lame son in the arms of his mother. "Save my mother," he cried, "if you kill me." Two ruffians seized him, a third struck him on the head with a heavy iron bar.

COLORED MEN CHASED BY THE MOB

plunged into the river, and sometimes saved themselves by swimming. Women and children were treated with equal severity. Often three or four negroes were found hanging together. Wild Irishman were seen dancing around the corpses of their victims. A great number of houses occupied by colored people were sacked or burned. The Colored Orphan Asylum was burned to the ground. Its troop of children, often too young to know their danger, were moved in a sad procession, guarded by the police, to the river-side, and carried to a safe retreat. Robbery went on unchecked in all our streets. The fine mansions on the avenues were laid under contribution. The blaze of a succession of fires terrified the city,

CIVIL WAR RAGED IN ITS MIDST,

and the second day of the riot seemed more disastrous than the first.

It was to the United States soldiers and Gen. Brown, the commander of the troops in the harbor, that the rescue of the city was chiefly due.* Gov. Seymour had appeared early on the scene, and issued a strong proclamation, and made his memorable speech, but could do no more. He would hold no communication officially with the Police Commissioners he had striven to depose; it was well known that his sympathies were not with the national cause. The brave Acton, the head of the Commission, and his admirable police did all their strength and numbers allowed to save the city;

THEY FOUGHT SUCCESSFULLY

against immense odds, and clove the vast multitude of rioters like a fiery torrent. But it was not until Gen. Brown and his well-trained soldiers came into action that the insurgents were made to feel that they had failed. The whole city was now in insurrection; the telegraph told of riot, murder, and devastation from the Park to Harlem River, and 700 regulars, aided by the police, patrolled the island with incessant activity. They attacked the rioters on the east side, swept them away with cannon, pursued them into the houses, and flung them headlong from tall roofs upon the pavement below. In the Eighth avenue a strong barricade had been formed between Thirty-seventh and Forty-third streets by lashing together carts, wagons, and telegraph poles with the telegraph wires. The side streets were also fortified. Against this strong position a detachment of regulars marched, aided by the police; they covered its defenders with

A RAPID FIRE OF MUSKETRY,

tore away barricade after barricade, and shot down the wild marauders as they fled madly along the streets. On Wednesday the fighting was renewed. On Thursday Gen. Putnam, with the regulars, won a real but bloody victory over the rioters on East Twenty-ninth street. Yet the struggle was now over; the various city regiments began to return from Gettysburg or Philadelphia; and the wild, fierce mob of Irish, who had been roused into fury by the arts of the Democratic leaders, were crushed into submission. The Germans, when the danger was at its height, sent word to the authorities that they would take care of their own section of the city and preserve the public peace.

By the Irish citizens of New York this unhappy episode can never be remembered without shame. But it must be said in palliation of their crime that they were ignorant, violent, untaught in the plainer rules of civilization, that they had been excited to madness by the imprudent suggestions of their Democratic leaders, and by

VIOLENT APPEALS AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

The Democratic meetings throughout the autumn of 1862 had been filled with the class of persons who led the riots and robbed the city. Seymour, Kernan, Cox, and Wood had never grown weary of denouncing the draft and defending the existence of slavery. These topics were the chief staple of every Democratic speech to arouse.

Such in 1863 was the savage rage of that party in New York which must be hereafter known as the ultramontane, which has sedulously followed the guidance of Mr. Tilden and his friends, to whose support he owes all his political advancement, and from whose aid he hopes to win the control of the nation.

*Mr. Kernan, with a strange inaccuracy, stated to the Senate in a recent debate that the New York riots of 1863 had been subdued without the aid of the United States soldiery. The truth is the exact opposite.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEGAUNEE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Aug. 26.—The second campaign meeting of the Republicans of this place was held at Wentor's Hall last night, the Hon. Edward Britung acting as Chairman. Great interest and enthusiasm was manifested. At about 7:30 in the evening a large procession from Ishpeming, headed by a band and carrying Hayes and Wheeler banners, joined their Negaunee friends in front of the hall. It was their intention to hold the meeting in the open air, but, changing their minds, they repaired to the hall. Addresses were made by F. O. Clark, J. M. Wilkinson, and C. Y. Osborn, of Marquette, Capt. Dickinson, of Ishpeming, and J. Q. Adams, of Negaunee. The speakers were frequently applauded. The issues of the campaign were plainly stated and discussed before a very attentive audience. Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks, in showing up the inconsistency of the St. Louis platform on the money question, said: "Consistency, thou art a jewel, but thy name is not Democracy."

The best of feeling prevailed. This section of the Upper Peninsula never has seen such a demonstration and real work in the cause before. The voters are alive to their interests. They will show this by polling a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler next fall. Tilden's record in the iron region, in connection with the Michigan Iron Company, as so many know to their sorrow, and as shown up by your recent correspondence from Ishpeming, is having its effect.

The meeting passed off pleasantly by giving three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. A special train from Ishpeming and Negaunee will leave the former place at 7 o'clock this evening to attend a like meeting at Marquette.

WAUKESHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 26.—A Hayes and Wheeler club was organized at the Town Hall Saturday evening. President, Mr. E. Beamont; Vice President, A. V. B. Dey; Secretary, P. M. Youngmans; Treasurer, George Spoll. There was a large attendance, and a telling address by Mr. A. H. Bodkin, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. He was followed by W. K. Sullivan, of the Chicago *Journal*.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 26.—Mr. Van Arman, of Chicago, addressed the people here to-

night in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler, and was received with great enthusiasm. He recited the reasons why he left the Democratic party, and gave a most vivid sketch of its record. The large hall was crowded, some 300 people having come down on a special train from Negaunee and Ishpeming.

The campaign in Marquette has opened most auspiciously, and Republicans are in good spirits.

WILL TAKE HOLD IN EARNEST.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 26.—Gen. A. T. Wikoff to-day sent to the Governor his resignation as Adjutant-General, in order to be able to devote his whole time to his position as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. The resignation was accepted, with a very flattering indorsement, and Capt. Charles W. Karr, of Cincinnati, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the Johnson County Bar, held here to-day, it was decided to put an Independent candidate for Circuit Judge for the Eighth District in the field against the Hon. John McKean. The Convention is called for Sept. 6 at Cedar Rapids.

SAYLER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The Hon. Milton Sayler arrived here to-night, and was met at the depot by the Tilden and Hendricks Clubs and citizens to the number of 1,000. A procession was formed and marched to the Grand Hotel, where Mr. Sayler made a brief address.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 26.—Dr. I. I. Hayes, the celebrated Arctic explorer, whose voice has heretofore been heard in this city on the subject of his polar expedition, in accordance with previous announcement spoke to an audience of about one thousand people in the Court-House yard this afternoon. The Doctor was introduced by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. With a few prefatory stirring words, Dr. Hayes opened his speech by referring to his return from northern regions to find the country involved in an internecine war. He reviewed the record of the Democratic party with scathing power, and handled the present leader of the forlorn hope, Tilden, without gloves. It was a powerful speech from beginning to end, and will not be without its reward in this county. The Republicans are highly gratified with it, and the Democrats are mad. The Doctor will do good work in this State.

LAFAYETTE, IND.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Democrats held their first rally of the campaign Saturday evening, the Hon. David Turpie making the speech. The great burden of his remarks was for reform, holding up Boss Shepherd, Belknap, etc., as the fearful example, and Tilden as a bright and shining example of purity and honor, in whom there is no guile. His audience was very good in point of numbers, but composed mostly of the foreign element of our population.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.—The news that Tilden may possibly be forced to withdraw agitates the leading Democrats here, and they await Springer's return from Washington for consolation.

MARQUETTE, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 27.—Col. Van Arman, of Chicago, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Marquette last evening. A large delegation from this city and Negaunee went by a special train, completely filling the large hall, many being unable to gain admission. The Colonel gave a scathing review of Tilden's and Hendricks' war record, showing conclusively that neither, by word or act, ever supported the cause for which over half a million boys in blue laid down their lives, and challenged any of their supporters to prove the contrary.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Aug. 27.—R. H. Hendershott organized last evening a German Hayes and Wheeler Club. Eighty members proposed to stand by Hayes and Wheeler. John A. Logan and James Stewart, Recorder of Cook County, spoke. Mr. Hendershott presented the Club with a beautiful German flag. He has been invited to present his little German band to the Republican Committee at the Grand Pacific on the evening of Sept. 9, which invitation has been accepted.

HAWKEYE REPUBLICAN FAITH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—During the past few days bets have been made in this city that Hayes and Wheeler will get over 70,000 majority in Iowa. It would not be surprising if it were so, as the opposition is now confined to the regular old Bourbons, divested of all wings and tails.

MR. TILDEN AND SOME DAHLGREN GUNS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* We may judge something of the patriotism of Samuel J. Tilden in the early days of Secession by the following facts: In the *Tribune* of May 12, 1861, appeared the following: "The vigilance of the police was yesterday evinced by the seizure of four 9-pound Dahlgren guns by Officer McWatters, of the Steamboat and Railroad Police, on Pier No. 3, North River." These guns were on their way South, and their seizure gave rise to a correspondence (now historical) between Fernando Wood (then Mayor of New York) and his Secession friends in the South, in which correspondence Mr. Wood regrets his inability to either prevent the seizure or punish the parties who made it. During this correspondence some of the leading Democrats of New York tried to induce Mr. J. A. Kennedy (then Superintendent of Police) to relinquish possession of these guns. Among them was S. J. Tilden. For years a strong personal friendship had existed between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Kennedy, and on the strength of that friendship Mr. Tilden urged Mr. Kennedy to give up the guns, that they might be sent South, giving as one of his reasons that, "in the present temper of the South, we (the North) ought to do nothing to irritate them." But Mr. Kennedy foresaw the coming storm, and peremptorily refused to accede to the request.

GEORGE S. MCWATTERS.

AROUND TOWN.

SUNDAY IS GENERALLY

observed as a day of rest by all classes of laboring men, and on that day even the poor politician is allowed an opportunity to beer up and recuperate. Consequently there is seldom anything going on at the various headquarters during that period of repose and imbibation. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. At the Palmer House, where the Democrats have unfurled their pirate banners to the State street breeze, there was absolutely no indication of life in any of the Committee-rooms, and they were locked during the greater part of the day.

At the Grand Pacific the rooms of the Republican State Committee were open all day, and Col. Babcock was on hand to receive callers. But the latter were few and a long ways between. Seaeral gentlemen dropped in in the course of the afternoon to look over the papers which are there kept constantly on file, and to pick up any bits of political gossip that might be lying loosely around. In the latter particular they received not much encouragement. Gen. Logan called early in the afternoon, and discussed the general local outlook with the handsome Secretary.

The following announcements of engagements to speak are made:

Gen. Logan at Joliet, Thursday, Aug. 29.
Gov. Beveridge at Lawrenceville, Thursday, Sept. 7.
Gov. Beveridge at Mount Carmel, Friday, Sept. 8.
Gov. Beveridge at Albion, Saturday, Sept. 9.
Gov. Beveridge at Carmi, Monday, Sept. 11.
Gov. Beveridge at McLeansboro, Tuesday, Sept. 12.
Gov Beveridge at Fairfield, Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Gov. Beveridge at Flora, Thursday, Sept. 14.
Gov. Beveridge at Salem, Friday, Sept. 15.

The Independent Headquarters at the Tremont were scantily peopled yesterday. Mr. Sidney Myers spent several hours there in the forenoon trying to map out a route for himself in his proposed speechifying tour through the State. He is also put down for a speech Tuesday evening in the Twelfth Ward, where a few Cooper men want to organize a club.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, has been secured to deliver speeches through Wisconsin and Illinois in the greenback interest.

THE COLORED CITIZENS

of the Ninth Ward held a meeting yesterday afternoon on Green street, and elected the following officers for a Republican Club: President, F. H. Evans; Vice-President, Charles Guest; Secretary, George Scott; Treasurer, Jerry Davis. The meeting, though largely attended, was in a measure initiatory, and it is expected that a large and powerful organization can be completed at the next meeting.

A Democratic Dinner-Party in 1861.

At about the outbreak of the late War, Dr. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, published in that paper an account of a dinner-party in New York, in March, 1861, from which we make this extract:

Among the guests were the Hon. Horatio Seymour, a former Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Tilden, an acute lawyer, and Mr. Bancroft. The result left on my mind by their conversation and argument was, that, according to the Constitution, the Government could not employ force to prevent Secession, or compel States which had seceded by the voice of the people to acknowledge the Federal power. *There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union. Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated this treason against the Union, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother-Democrats in the Southern States.*

THE PULPIT.

"The Bible in the Schools"—Views of the Rev. James Maclaughlan.

"Spiritual Progression"—Practical Lessons from the Life of St. Paul.

The Desplaines Camp-Meeting—Interesting Exercises Yesterday.

Worship in the Woods at Rockford—Minor Religious News.

THE SCHOOL LESSON.

SERMON BY THE REV. JAMES MACLAUGHLAN.

The Rev. James Maclaughlan, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, preached yesterday morning, taking as his text:

Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.—*Jude, 3.*

The Chicago *Times* seems to have got mad at some Protestant clergymen for making Romanism a pulpit theme, and in very bad taste has caricatured the orthodox ministry as made up of an equal number of fools and knaves. This little fling of anger unfolds a tale. We had suspected that the *Times* had a reverential regard for Romanism. In fact, both the *Times* and TRIBUNE appear to patronize that system. We cannot forget the "walks" of the *Times* among the churches some time ago. As an account of those famous rambles is not at my hand just now, I would like to know if many or any of the Catholic churches were visited in those civic "walks" and made the subjects of critical remarks? There was a good deal said then about the Rev. Mr. This and about the Rev. Mr. That, and their people, but how much was said about Father This and his flock, and about Father That and his flock? These good shepherds and their innocent lambs should not have been passed by in profound silence; the excursionist might have volunteered a kind word to them, especially when he was so lavish of his keen words upon those wolves which he found prowling through Protestant pastures. Now we find no fault with the pedestrian for telling us what he saw among the churches of Chicago, but, limiting his footsteps to a certain track, we cannot but think that he stopped too soon in his exploring exploits. We are inclined to ask, Was it fear or was it favor that made him shun the saints and sanctuaries of Romanism?

Now, I am not aware that there was any public expression of censure on the *Times'* pedestrian for his "Walks Among the Churches." Protestants value and advocate the privilege of a free press. In fact a free press is a Protestant institution. We refuse to none the right to criticise the opinions and acts of others. We would not subject the press to the imprimatur of prelate or Prince. Let the pen be free, let the type be free, to touch any subject which is worthy of public notice and for the public welfare. But with all this freedom accorded to the press, will the press not accord freedom to the pulpit? Will it assume the character of the Romish institution of the Index, and nail on Protestant pulpits its "*Index librorum prohibitorum*," and say, These subjects touch not, handle not? Is the pulpit to be in bondage while the press is free? If Protestant ministers attempt to expose the errors, the aims, the character of Romanism, is the press to censure them for doing so, and then add insult to censure? If ministers make any reference to the principles and practices of Popery, are they to be publicly maligned as a body of men "half fools and the other half knaves"? If that was written deliberately by the editor of the *Times*, then, as we are allowed to answer a fool according to his folly, we feel free to say that he who could offer such an insult to Protestant ministers without getting any provocation has in himself the double qualities of fool and knave, and something worse.

The *Times* thinks that by teaching the original purposes of Christian doctrine ministers will become more effective apostles. That is true. We intend not only to teach, but defend, "the original purposes of Christian doctrines." We assure the *Times* we shall not disregard the tender suggestion. Our commission calls us, however, to attend to a wide circle of duties. Among them stands this one,—which we have no desire to overlook,—"Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints." Now, when we teach this original purpose of Christian doctrine, we hope the *Times* will be slow to take offense at us for doing our duty.

Laying down the *Times* and taking up THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 20, we find a long editorial headed a "School-Lesson." From this editorial as well as from other fashions of THE TRIBUNE, we are disposed to conclude that with all its efforts to stand erect, its head leans to one side, and that side is unfortunately the Romish side too. It did not take a close scrutiny to see the intense interest which THE TRIBUNE took in informing the general public as to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan. Daily bulletins have met our views declaring nervous prostration, sleepless nights, and pallid looks. Now, we are not aware of any bodily injury having been suffered by these parties in rendering any special service to the community. We are not aware that they had overworked their brains in any benevolent scheme that merited universal approbation. Had this been the case, then, we could see some good reason for a prominent and daily notice of their mental and physical condition. We freely admit that it is a Christian duty to sympathize with the suffering, even with those who have crimsoned the conscience with human blood, and by their lawless act have wrecked their happiness and forfeited their lives. But we cannot see any good reason why a murderer should be honored as a martyr, or a prisoner have the attention of a Prince. If THE TRIBUNE is so purely sympathetic, so wondrously considerate, then why don't we hear something of Mrs. Hanford? How is she? How about her nights and nervous condition? THE TRIBUNE don't say. Silence reigns. And why is all this? Surely the woman who a few moments ago was a happy wife, sitting in the calm peace of home, and who now is a broken-hearted widow, and this by a murderous bullet leaping from the pistol's mouth into her husband's body before her eyes,—surely she deserves some public sympathy, but there is no eye to notice her; no, no, like the haughty Levite, even THE TRIBUNE passes by this wronged, robbed, wounded woman without a look, a word of soothing pity. Generous sympathy! It is not difficult to surmise what is the aim of this one-sided sympathy, and it is not difficult to discover how the head of THE TRIBUNE leans.

But viewing this school-lesson given by THE TRIBUNE, we must say that it is well written, but written in a style of Jesuitical cunning which we do not admire. The teacher tells us that under the Federal Constitution Romanists have the right to bring, if they can, the American people over to their views. Now we are not of the opinion that the Federal Constitution confers on any sect or creed a positive right to proselytize. That Romanists are free to engage in the work of proselytism we admit,—we do not dispute that whatever. There is nothing in the Constitution preventing them from attempting to bring the people over to their religious views. But Protestants have the same freedom. If there be any positive right, we claim the right to keep the American people, if we can, from going over to the views of Romanists. We are free to tell the American people that the religion of the Church of Rome is not Apostolic Christianity. Assured, as we are, of the deep and far-reaching schemes of Rome to sap one of the noble institutions of this free Republic,—our school system,—we claim the right to speak and tell American citizens to beware of the intrigues of an ecclesiasticism that is as subtle as a serpent, and would, if it could, insert its poisoned fang into the blood-bought liberties of free America. We feel, too, that as patriots and lovers of freedom, we are bound to lift the voice of warning. The American people must be told that Popery is not just the harmless toy which many suppose it to be. When a real Prince Cardinal was sent over to this land, what a flutter of pride there was over the supposed honor. Newspapers heralded the grand event, and the scarlet of His Eminence for the day became the popular color. We tell the American people not to be too fast in their joy. Those lands that have had Cardinals longest love them least, and, while silly Americans were rejoicing over the rich gift of a live Cardinal, old Europe was laughing at the scene, and saying that she wished America had them all. Italy, under the sway of Cardinals and Bishops, became a land of criminals and beggars. With one shepherd to each 140 souls, the people of Italy should have been well fed and well cared-for. So near to his Holiness, the professed Vicar of Him who said, One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren, the Italian children of the holy Father should have been a holy and a happy people. But, poor Italy! It was not the song of joy she sang under the blessing of her Pontiff, Cardinals, and priests; it was the old Macedonian cry for help that arose from her dense, down-trodden, poverty-stricken masses. Italy needed the sword of a Garibaldi, and when the deliverer appeared, the subjects of his Holiness had but one cry, the cry of welcome to the humble hero who burst open the doors of dungeons and over whose unfurled banner shone the star of liberty. With the "school-lesson" of history, with an irresistible logic about like causes and like results, is there nothing to fear from Romanism? Here Romanism has now its scarlet Cardinal, its devotees have poured into this land from their native hamlets and hovels, have surrounded the ballot-box and monopolized office. Its tone is becoming more arrogant, its intrigues more apparent. Shall we sit still and look on in silence? No. Duty calls us to speak; patriotism calls us to shake off a morbid indifference. Let us do so, and endeavor to stem the encroachments of a system which would, if it could, sweep away the charter of man's best rights and leave our liberty at the mercy of a tyrant's nod.

Ah, some may fling back on us the cry—bigotry, intolerance. When Romanists fling at Protestants these words, bigotry, intolerance, they should do so with great modesty. Toleration has never been a virtue of the Romish Church. If Romanists are ever found pleading for toleration they will be supplicating a boon which they never granted. Let the school-boy turn over a few pages of Macaulay's History of England,—a book, which I understand, is under the ban of the Roman Index,—he will see there how Catholic James II., when he mounted the throne of a Protestant Kingdom, pleaded for general toleration. The rights of conscience was a favorite phrase then in the monarch's mouth. Let the school-boy read on, and he will discover that the toleration aimed at by the Popish King was Catholic ascendency and the re-establishment of Romanism. To chain Britain once more to the chariot of the Pope was the right of his conscience and the aim of his heart. To effect this, he scrupled not to trample in the dust the constitution of the Kingdom and the constitutional rights of his Protestant subjects. His mad and tyrannical career cost him his throne. An outraged nation was forced to arms, and arose in its majesty, asserted its rights, and at last, on the banks of the Irish Boyne, the Orange banner of William III. settled the career of the traitor King.

I am afraid of that word toleration from the lips of suppliant Catholics. It is as dangerous as were the ancient Greeks when they appeared to approach with gifts. Toleration we advocate and admire. But when toleration is only another word for ecclesiastical ascendency and Romish rule, we spurn it as a deceiver, a traitor. Look at the school system in Papal Austria. There it is denominational. Children of Catholics are not permitted to attend Protestant schools, while children of Protestants may attend Catholic schools. Catholics may teach in Protestant schools, but Protestants are not permitted to teach in Catholic schools. That is the kind of toleration that Romanists prefer, and it suggests to us that kind of school system which the Papal emissaries would like to have in this new tolerant Republic of the West.

In THE TRIBUNE school-lesson we have the writer working up the figure of a man who has got a cinder in his eye. While the cinder is there, there will be irritation and pain, and no relief can be had until the cause of uneasiness be removed. Now the figure is all right, and eloquently and well put, but what is the application? Are we to understand that the Bible in the schools is a cinder in the public eye? It was not a cinder in the eyes of the fathers and founders of our school system. Their patriotism can never be surpassed, and in their deep, broad love for a country whose freedom was written in letters of blood they gave a place to the Bible in the common schools. The Bible in the school is no cinder in the eye of American Protestants, whether native-born or naturalized. It is no cinder in the eye of those who cherish supreme loyalty to the Constitution and institutions of these United States, and who are governed by an honest desire to perpetuate and promote our national glory. Had the tide of immigration to these shores been less Catholic and more Protestants, there might have been to-day no controversy about the school question. Protestant comers are ready to drop into the institutions of this free land just as they find them. But Romanists, aliens everywhere where popery is not triumphant, feel everything to be a cinder in the eye but Romish supremacy. The Bible in school is no cinder in the eye of Protestants in this or in other lands. It may be a cinder in the eye of THE TRIBUNE teacher, or it may not, but we tell him that it has been and is a cinder in the eye of the Romish hierarchy, and not only a cinder, but a sword within the bones. Where and when has the Bible in the vernacular language of a people not been a cinder in the eye of the great ecclesiastical polity of Rome? If Rome had the power she would banish the Bible not only from our schools, but also from our homes, and stop not in her exterminating raids until the book was driven back again to the dust of a monastic shelf, to lie there as a mummy in the cold cerements of the dead languages. We all "know enough to know" in whose eye the vernacular Bible is an irritating cinder. Where it is an irritating cinder to-day it was the same when the foundations of this Republic were laid. This hostility to the Bible is nothing new. The founders of our school system knew all about it. It may be a new fight, but it is the old forces and the old battle-ground.

Now for the application of this cinder-figure. It is this: Remove the Bible from the schools, this will allay irritation and restore peace. Will it? It will be the peace that follows victory, but never reconciles. It will be removing the cinder out of the eye of one only to fling it into the eye of another. The Bible has been expeled for the present from our Chicago schools. Has this act of the Board allayed all irritation? No. It has raised the dust of denominational war, has become the occasion of a foul murder, and has made the character and intrigues of Romanism the pulpit-themes of the day. Diverse as are the aims and nature of Protestantism and Popery, a victory to the one cannot but be mortifying to the other, and will never promote an unruffled peace. I hold that Romanism and its advocates are responsible for all the present strife and irritation over the school question. They are the aggressors. They have assailed and disturbed an existing custom—the Bible in school. Their intrigues have succeeded so far in this city. The Board of Education has sold the pass and allowed Romanists to fly their colors o'er a victorious field. With all this done, have the friends of the custom no ground for complaint? Are they meekly to submit to this invasion of a prescriptive right? or if they attempt to speak, are they to be told by THE TRIBUNE that it is better to keep still, for if it be claimed as a right to have the Protestant version read in school—very Jesuitical! We don't claim as a right to have the Protestant version read, but we claim that the use of the Bible in schools is too serviceable to be dispensed with—if we insist on this we are told that the forces of Romanism, Judaism, Rationalism, and Liberal Protestantism will combine in one solid phalanx and demand the exclusion of the book. And we are informed that if we continue the war, the Bible will be a shuttlecock between two battledoors and will come to grief in the conflict.

Now, we inform THE TRIBUNE teacher that we do not intend to cower down like beaten hounds. We intend to continue our advocacy of the Bible-in-schools question. We tell him that we have no fears about the shuttlecock The Romish battle-door may be the first to give way again, as it has done before. A battledoor! Why, the Romish battle-ax has been often wielded against the Bible; and THE TRIBUNE knows that old book has still enough vitality left to live out the long years of a Methuselah.

But it may be asked, What is to be done about this question of Bible in school? What will allay irritation? Irritation you connot allay, no more than you can mix oil and water; and as to the Bible we say, Let it remain in school. And why? Because it has a prescriptive right to its place there. Legislative bodies should be slow to change old customs, until they find they are injurious and oppressive to the public, or at least their usefulness gone. To expel the Bible from school may please Romanists as a victory and as a means, but will not satisfy them as an end. Godless with the Bible, schools cannot be godless less without the Bible. The aim of Romanists is denominational, sectarian education. If the Bible is ejected from public schools, then Protestants will feel aggrieved and take less interest in the schools, Romists think they will have less opposition in either destroying the school system altogether, or making it sectarian.

Let the Bible remain then in school, because it is necessary to accomplish the very end for which our school system is sustained. Now, I don't say that the State is to be taxed to furnish religious instruction. I stand upon the ground of THE TRIBUNE, that our Board of Education and our staff of teachers have nothing whatever to do with the doctrines of religion in the routine of school work. We want no sectarianism, no arguments for, no explanations of the Bible, no notes, no comment. We do not want a teacher to say a word for or against any sect, or party, or creed. Still, I hold that to furnish a good, sound, secular education, we need the Bible in school. It is not to make Christians or Catholics, or Protestants, that we would give the Bible a place among school-books, but it is to make our young people fit for good and honorable citizenship. The question for those in charge of our educational interests is not, How shall we please Jew or Greek? All parties and party spirit must be swallowed up in the great question, How shall we best serve the ends for which our school system has been established and sustained? Now, what are these ends? Are our schools designed merely to stuff the mind with the multiplication-table and the rules of arithmetic? These are but ingredients in the golden cup of education. You may go on and pour into the mind the things that grammar treats of, that geography treats of, that history reveals, and, all this done, has your child got a good elementary education? There is a something wanting. There is a department in that child that requires a tuition which figures and scientific facts cannot accomplish. Open the Book—"Thou shalt not kill—Thou shalt not steal—Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so them." Here are lessons that find their way into the moral department of mind, and go farther in making a good citizen than the mere knowledge that twelve times twelve makes one hundred and forty-four. Some may say all that can be done at home or in Sunday-school. But the question is not where it can be done. The question is, What are our public schools for? Are they not for the education and training of our youth so that they may become intelligent, honest, peaceful, patriotic citizens of the commonwealth?

Property is taxed for the maintenance of the public schools. No matter who owns the property, or whether the owner has any children or not to be learned, the property is taxed; and why? Is it not on the ground that education is better than ignorance, that in an educated community there is less poverty and crime than there is in an ignorant community, that education is a kind of safeguard to society,—a grand system of moral police that will lessen criminals and crime, and animate the rising youth with a laudable ambition to engage in the noble pursuits of life? This is, this should be, the grand aim of School Boards and school work. And it is on the ground of these general benefits to the community that the authorities levy upon the property of all, indiscriminately, a tax for the support of free schools. Education is supposed to pay back all this in the advantages of an improved intelligence and social order, in a diminution of crime, and hence of expenses in guarding against criminals. Now these are the supposed benefits of a free system of education. Can we then have these benefits without some moral training? And what simpler, purer lessons of morality to be found than those on the pages of the Bible? Now, to remove that book and leave the moral department of education a blank is an injustice to tax-payers, who expect as compensation for their outlay the prevalence of good morals. Catholics and Jews may clamor for the expulsion of the Bible, and they may clamor for other things which the general interests of the community cannot allow. The Bible is needed in schools, needed to complete the tuition which is most likely to produce those results which tax-payers expect in return for their outlay.

THE TRIBUNE lays great stress on the fact that the Bible is a religious book, and therefore should have no place in a secular education. I don't ask the book to be used in school on religious grounds. I want it there because its moral lessons go far in building up a good secular education. It is all very well to be able to conjugate a verb and work out an algebraic equation, but are these all the elements that enter into a good secular education? What is a good secular education but that which fits for good secular citizenship? And to have good secular citizens you must educate the moral faculties and show them the ways that are good and praiseworthy. This the Bible does, and experience proves its influence in this direction.

I maintain then that the Bible cannot be dispensed with in our public schools. I do not say that Boards of Education must furnish religious instruction, I do not say that on that ground they are to retain the Bible in school, but I hold that Boards of Education can say and should say this, "We want our youth so trained that they may rise to the rank of good citizens, we want them to know the advantages of a good, pure moral life, we want them to be self-reliant and intelligent, to be industrious and independent, here is a book that enforces these qualities and sets forth their advantages. We care not who wrote it, or where it has come from, but its general principles are at the foundation of our national jurisprudence, it teaches a morality which even rationalists admire. Experience has proved its beneficial effects, and having at heart the proper training of our children for good citizenship, we cannot legislate for its removal from our schools until we find something better to put in its place." Boards of Education can say that, and say it with all justice. Catholics may say they don't want the book, Jews may say the same, but where is the legislation that suits each individual of each party? The general welfare of the community is the grand principle at stake, and on this grand principle, not on the ground of religion, or denomination, or party, our School Board will be the friends of true education, the friends of our youth, the friends of the commonwealth, the patrons of moral order, when they give back to the Bible its honored place among the lesson-books of our schools. If the moral welfare of the people demands the destruction of obscene literature, the moral welfare of the people demands the restoration of the moral literature of the Bible to its place in the education of our youth.

SPIRITUAL PROGRESSION.

SERMON BY THE REV. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, pastor of the New England Congregational Church, preached yesterday morning to a large congregation on "Spiritual Progression." Following is the sermon:

Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. —*Phil., iii. 13.*

It is always interesting to know by what means a great result has been accomplished. We are so constituted that with the event there arises an inquiry respecting the methods and antecedent procedures. When, for example, we find the traces of a civilization on this American continent before even the Indian roamed its plains; a civilization which wielded the powers of government, fostered the primitive arts, founded cities, and built gigantic structures, we straightway inquire as to the steps which went before. We wish to learn from what source, and out of what inspiration that product came. How did those aboriginal people get their foothold, and for so long time hold their sway? By what means was the result accomplished? Or, we travel amid the marvels of the Old World achievement, and wonder in what ways they were produced. By what process did the Egyptians build their monuments and mix their unfading colors? According to what principles of form and relation did the Greeks carve their statues and construct their temples? In the expression of what law did the Etruscans fashion their vases, and Magi trace out their mysterious lore? The solution of these questions is deemed worthy of generations of scholars and observers. With more or less of hopeful attention the whole world watches and applauds the research.

Or, coming nearer to our own times, we find a perpetual charm in learning of the methods by which the famous modern triumphs have been secured. We think it of concern to us to know, for instance, not only that Columbus believed the New World to exist and came heroically to its discovery, but also that through this and that testimony of observation his faith sprang up and grew. It gives new impulse to the explorer of later times to find that Columbus gained his mighty conclusions by certain rational steps. In like manner we are thankful when some bit of history discloses to us how Beethoven's compositions came to pass, or Raphael's pictures took shape, or Shakspeare's creations sprang to life, or Luther's reform gained power, or Washington's leadership swept to success. It is ever an exquisite satisfaction to get even glimpses of the path by which genius and patriotism have walked and climbed.

And yet there is a class of results which are confessedly of nobler interest than even these great concerns of art and literature and the patriotic life. Though we are apt to be caught by the external wonder, we must admit, upon a moment's thought, that the man, within himself, is of higher importance than anything which he outwardly achieves. The builder is, in reality, more wonderful than his monument, the architect than the temple, the discoverer than his discovery, the singer than his song, the dramatist than his drama, the painter than his picture, and the patriot than his patriotic plan. The thing, therefore, of finest interest, is to learn how the man himself made progress. Yea, as the worthiest excellence in even personal growth is spiritual advancement, the supreme concern is with regard to the means by which such advancement has been, or can be, made. Given, a soul which somehow has built itself on broadest foundations of goodness, and risen to unwonted heights of holy living, and it were better worth to be instructed in that success than to know the utmost mysteries of civilization and science. It were of greater moment to us, my friends, to ascertain how to reach, or even to approach, such a result than to get the clew to undiscovered worlds, or than to write immortal songs. For with that result we have more than the general concern which attaches to whatever is high and beneficent. In such knowledge there is an appeal to something more urgent than impulsive sympathy or curious wonder. The glimpse is of progress in the highest of all paths, and, what is additional, in the very path which we also feel called to pursue. Therefore we cannot, I think, escape the blessed conviction that the secret of success is genuine spiritual attainment, is something which we ourselves have the highest interest in knowing and the greatest need to learn.

But among all those who have striven for great spiritual progress there can scarcely be named one, I think, who has been so successful as the author of our text. For my own part, I must admit that the more I study his writings and the record of his life, the more I am moved to admire his attainments,—attainments, too, in directions in which, at first, I hardly expected their presence.

For example, an early and controlling impression which I received with regard to the Apostle Paul was the impression of him as a man of ceaseless, and bold, and almost fierce activity. I thought of him as "in labors more abundant than they all." I saw him journeying into well-nigh all the then known world; preaching in Europe, and Asia, and the isles of the inland sea; planting churches in Syria and Cilicia, Macedonia and Greece, Italy and Spain; and then, from his prison in Rome, writing long letters with his own wasted hand, that thus he might not, even for a little, be lost to his work.

And I thought of him—in similar way—as one who had a marvelous power of enduring hardships, counting shipwreck, and hunger, and cold, and nakedness as unimportant incidents,—one who reckoned beatings, and stonings, and imprisonments as nothing to be dismayed at, and who held himself ready to face death itself, if so he might best promote his cause. In short, to my early religious enthusiasm he was presented as the knight-errant of the new faith, pre-eminently confident, tireless, steadfast, ready to stand before Cæsar or the Areopagus, or, if need be, to contend with the wild beasts at Ephesus.

Yet when I came to a later and more appreciative understanding of Paul, I realized that he was finally possessed of qualities as gracious and modest as those which first impressed me were strong and heroic. Thus in my thoughtful search I looked to the motives of his activity, and lo! they were not of himself, but of another. I found him writing, "For Christ sent me." "I thank Christ Jesus, for that He counted me faithful putting me into the ministry." And again, "But God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of Jesus Christ." And yet again, "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I but Christ liveth in me." It is not without warrant that the poet puts these words into the mouth of Paul:

Christ! I am Christ's. And let the name suffice you.
Aye, for me too it greatly hath sufficed.
Lo, with no winning words I would entice you.
Paul has no honor and no friend but Christ.

So, likewise, in my deeper study, I observed the meditation side of Paul's experience, and behold, it was no less rich than the active side. I perceived that he was peculiarly delighted with the rapt and continued contemplation of God. It seemed that his heart knew no private joy so fond and dear as that of dwelling on the pure love which exceeds understanding. He writes, "God commendeth His love toward us, in that, when we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." "But God, who is rich in mercy, for His great love with which He loved us even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ." Again: "That ye being rooted and grounded in love may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth and length and depth and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge." And yet again, as the reflex of the love of God: "Owe no man anything but to love one another; for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law."

Paul thus comes before us, so rich in both Christian character and Christian thought; so noble in both his outward labors and inward graces; so glorious in both the variety and extent of his attainments, that we may well count it a matter of exceeding moment to know by what methods he made his advance.

Indeed, as I thus point you to the worthiness of Paul's Christian progress, a fear comes over me lest it should seem to some that such attainments carry their possessor almost beyond the range of sympathy, and quite beyond the reach of our imitation. I pause, therefore, to say explicitly that no such thought should hinder the aid which may come to us from Paul's experience. For if any one had ever to fight for his victories, it was Paul. If any one might originally have been tempted to despair of success, it was he. Living until adult years in an unchristian life, and having tendencies of nature which were peculiarly opposed to the new spirit, he was fitted to stand as the representative of even the most distressed. Believe it, his greater progress was not at all because his difficulties were less than ours. Do you not remember that his own statement, in the very setting forth of his victory, is, "The life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God?" Surely, then, though his advancement surpasses ours, it is not because he walks in different realms, or over less difficult paths. It is rather because his methods are better, and his faithfulness more abundant. His experience, accordingly, may well come home in encouragement to even the least successful of us who are here to-day. It is, in fact, in the proposed disclosing to us of one of the secrets of his hard-earned as well as marvelous success, that Paul writes our text and speaks of himself as "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto the things which are before."

But here, at the very outset of our direct contemplation of his words, the inquiry arises as to his meaning when he says, "Forgetting the things which are behind." His word is apparently explicit. Yet can we understand him as meaning an entire forgetting? Evidently not. For, on the one hand, absolute forgetfulness is not to be secured by us, either through wish or effort. Only partially, in fact, is memory within our control. Though, with regard to ordinary events, we may strengthen memory's action or may hinder it, yet in many an instance she defies our will and laughs our attempts to scorn. Is there not with us all a mysterious waywardness of remembrance? So that, while at some times we are unable to recall what is most important, at other times events trifling and willingly forgotten come thronging back with all the vividness of life. I judge, in truth, that nothing which has once entered our consciousness is ever wholly lost. The probability is that the past is there forever biding its time. Doubtless nothing, save God's intervening power, can keep us from the final recollection of all that we have ever done and endured.

Nor, on the other hand, and for the same reason, can the "forgetting of the things which are behind" mean the fogetting of the past events which are unwelcome and disheartening, while past satisfactions and successes are kept in mind. It would, indeed, be most welcome if such were the case, and I am sure we should need no example of the Apostle to invite us to claim the privilege. That has been a wonderfully fair life which has not some things in regard to which one would fain forget that they ever existed. Most of us have recollections which we would gladly and forever forego. But it is impossible to make the selections. Nay, the chances are that the very things which we would so willingly forget are graven on the tablets of memory as with a pen of iron. For they are the things in which the soul was untrue unto itself. They are the deeds in which both reason and conscience were disobeyed. They consequently stand out in monumental boldness, and must be among the chiefest of memory's possessions. Until everything is forgotten, they will remain!

Besides, it manifestly would not be well, at least in our earthly experience, that there should be an absolute forgetting of even the sadness and sins of the past. For where, then, would be the lessons of wisdom which those trials and failures were fitted to teach us? Where would be the present watchfulness and prayerfulness which past reverses are suited to enforce? Paul certainly found an element of helpfulness in the more or less vivid recollection of even his transgressions. For instance, and standing in the very midst of his apostleship, he charged himself anew with the faithful performance of its duties, because he remembered that once he "persecuted the Church." It was as having been "the chief of sinners" that he felt specially called to testify of the fullness of the Gospel's salvation. You know it was as having formerly been the slave of sin that he rejoiced most fervently in the freedom wherewith Christ had made him free. Out of his former desolateness and unrest when away from Christ he drew constant motives for henceforth knowing nothing save Christ and Him crucified. While, therefore, the impossibility of complete forgetfulness shows us that that could hardly have been the apostle's meaning, the harmfulness of it makes us doubly sure that it was not included in his thought.

But, having in the first place decided that "forgetting the things which are behind" does not mean the entire foregoing of remembrance, we are led to perceive, in the second place, that it does mean a fixing of the chief attention on something besides the past. For, as has been pointed out, we have it within our general power to guide our chief attention in whatever direction we choose. We can turn our faces downward or upward, toward the setting or toward the rising sun. And thus, though we may not control our view, we can decide what shall come most distinctly before us. In other words, we can let our habitual reflections linger in the past, or, rousing ourselves from such reveries, we can pay high regard to what is yet to come. We can, at least, say which shall have our controlling thought, and which shall engage our personal regard.

And, my hearers, we may be the more confident that such was the Apostle's real meaning, when we consider that in such a method there are manifest and important advantages. Suppose for a moment that, having the option, we should give our chief attention to the past, and dwell on our perceived shortcomings and sins. Is it not evident that such a course would be unwise? Indeed—for so the impulsive inquiry returns—what reason is there for any such looking back? Why are we to give even an instant's thought to what has already taken place and is fixed beyond recall? Why not say, "Let the dead bury their dead"? Is not the burden of proof in him who claims that the past is to have any important part in the concern of living souls?

And yet the proof that the past should have some part in our Christian concern has already been set forth. It is by a reasonable looking-backward, as we have seen, that penitence and humility, and watchfulness, and prayerfulness, and timely wisdom, are specially fostered. Manifold lessons of warning and instruction are ever in the past. Both its reverses and successes are for our guidance. We must, therefore, give to the past a moderate degree of thought. But—and that is what our text comes to remind us of—but that is all! Beyond that the past has not a controlling claim on the soul's regard. Indeed, so far as the present and future are concerned, the backward look is defensible chiefly by way of preparation—the laying of better foundations. And what, pray, should any of us think of him who should forever be preparing to accomplish something or be continually relaying the foundations? Should we not declare that it was unhealthful and morbid? Plainly our judgment would be that, having at last set the cornerstone in its true place, he should build thereon with faithful zeal. We should not forbear to tell him that, having made his preparations, it became him to carry forward the remaining work. We should quote to him the injunction of the author of Hebrews, "Therefore, leaving behind the word of the beginning of Christ, let us press into perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works." It is for us, then, to apply the same blessed rule. In our own experience, and in the Apostolic sense, we are to forget the things which are behind.

And now are added the yet more positive and inspiring words, "And reaching forth unto the things which are before." Words which to me, at least, are among the most precious of the inspired message. Words which open to me, as by a sudden unfolding [illegible], the prospect of future joy and success. For one, I am gratefully glad that so it is written. It gives me renewed assurance that there are attainments both of reward, grace, and outward service, which I have not yet realized, but which are possible to me by the help of God. For, manifestly, that "reaching forth" is the very word of hope. It is the figure of one who moves toward and, as it were, lays hold upon some coveted blessing. I can see from it that the face of him who so reaches is alight with the radience of expectation, and that his breast thrills with the conviction that the treasures of experience have not yet been exhausted. Ah, then, I, too, may thus aspire! I, too, may adopt the language and feel the inspiration! I, too, may believe and know that the windows of life can be opened to fairer scenes than have yet been viewed!

I know not how it may be with all of you, my friends, but I confess that sometimes I myself have been inclined to feel that the future would probably be as the past. I have looked on my repeated shortcomings, on my slowness of faith and hardness of heart, and failures in duty, and have seemed to read therein the practical possibilities of the days to come. You can well imagine that at such times the tendency has been toward spiritual discouragement. It has appeared as if the limitations were almost immovable, and the defeats almost sure to be repeated. But the message of the text allows of no such despondency. It proclaims that the things which are behind us are not the limit of the things before us. It argues that the spiritual past does not necessarily decide the spiritual future. It implies that even though one has been slothful in the days gone by, or has been unwise in methods; though, for any of a thousand reasons, he has been unsuccessful; yet, in very truth, the future is full of promise. It assures him that he has vast successes still within his reach. Not, indeed, that character is under no law of habit and permanence; not that the past has no tendency to fix the lines of the future; not that the sin of yesterday will not make harder the victory of to-day. Assuredly character has a self-perpetuating force, and the past is influential on the future. Yet, by no means in the inexorableness of material cause and effect. If last seed-time I had not sown the grains of wheat, I might not reap the autumn sheaves, though with all my soul I wished and prayed. But, thank God, over my spiritual harvest no past seed-time has such absolute control. To-day, it is true, I may not gather such fruits as if, in the past, I had been more faithful. It is mine, however, to begin the blessed sowing whenever I will. To-day the issues of duty and privilege present themselves afresh, nor am I at all compelled to decide them to-day as I decided them yesterday. With the help of God, I can say "nay" to the temptation to which aforetime I said "yea." We must remember that the present always comes to us white and pure, and that God's perpetual call is that we keep it so. The summons is to walk in the light from this time on, albeit the past has been sorely darkened. For in addition to the power which of ourselves we are enabled to exercise, is the power which God is ever ready to bestow. Aye, the crowning reason why we are not compelled to judge of the spiritual future by the spiritual past is precisely that we have the grace of God, to which we may ever look. I am sure that, when we think of it, we must own that therein is the warrant for even the Apostle's hope. For instance, would any one think it reasonable or reverent to conclude that he had already experienced the greatest possible manifestations of the Spirit's power? Would one feel justified in supposing that the limit of the Father's might in his behalf had been already reached? Would he think it trustful toward his Savior to claim that He was not likely to do anything further, and yet more glorious, in his favor? What wonder, then, that Paul said of himself, and gave it to us as our word of perpetual hope, "Forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto the things which are before." Clearly, the whole Scriptural thought of the life in Christ is that it is a progress, with possibilities of large advance. The exultant language is, "Being confident that He who hath begun a good work in you will carry it on unto the coming of Christ." And, again, for the utterance is with primary reference to the present life, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." Then it may well be, my friend, that God shall yet be pleased to aid you in such spiritual success as you heretofore have only seen afar off. He, therefore, who has hitherto neglected the call of God is, to say with Peter, "The time past is more than sufficient to have wrought the will of the flesh." Turning in penitence from the unchristian things which are blind, he is to reach forth unto the things of salvation which are before. He is to feel that, if he will now turn unto God, mercy shall be shown him, and that if he will seek the Lord he shall be abundantly pardoned. And likewise he who has named the name of Christ, but has not yet succeeded in departing from all iniquity nor in doing all duty, is anew to set his face toward what remains. With cheerful faith he is to reach forth for better things. He is continually to pray and to aspire. He is to bate not one jot of either heart or hope.

My dear hearers, I am filled with the exceeding desire that the spirit of the text should reign in you all. With grateful satisfaction I resume my place in your midst. Only I cannot feel content that the past should be taken as the standard for the future. We have hitherto been blest. Yet I am sure that God has even better results in store for us, if we are prepared to receive them. Let us, then, with one heart and one mind, humbly and joyfully resolve that, as for us, we will now forget the things which are behind, and reach forth continually unto the glorious things which are before.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT DESPLAINES.

The experiences of yesterday were such as to leave no room to doubt the policy of a Sunday train to the Camp-Ground. The propriety of the measure has been thoroughly canvassed all along between its friends and opponents, and it was with many misgivings as to its propriety and expediency that a determination in its favor was finally reached. Hereafter a Sunday train may be expected to be one of the fixtures of these meetings. A train of sixteen well-filled cars left the city in the morning. Additions of hundreds were made to its living freight at the several stations where stoppages were made until even the standing-room in the cars and on the platform was fully occupied. The number who disembarked at the grounds was estimated to be at least 1,000. The entire absence of the rowdy element and all disreputable characters was very noticeable. The crowd which wended its way from the depot, through the grove, to the tabernacle was as quiet and orderly, and to all appearances as religiously-minded, as any which on the Sabbath morning resorts to the ordinary places of public worship. A special train from the north also brought to the grounds about 500 from Barrington, Palatine, Arlington Heights, and Crystal Lake. The surrounding country also furnished its full quota to the assemblage. At an early hour in the morning they began to gather in carriages and vehicles of every description, until the grounds were surrounded with a perfect cordon of equipages, none being permitted within the inclosure. The total number visiting the encampment during the day, including permanent residents, was estimated at fully 5,000. After the morning services the grove presented a gay and animated spectacle. Hundreds of groups were scattered about the grounds, some discussing the merits of the religious services of the day; others seated on the green lawn, around improvised tables, tested the merits of generous viands brought forth from mysterious hampers, without which, to support the wants of the body, even the spirit is weak and the heart grows faint.

THE PRAYER-MEETING

held in the Evanston tent at 5 a. m. was led by Father Wheadon, of Evanston. It may fairly be presumed that none but the most devout would attend these early gatherings, and the goodly number in attendance was an earnest of the deeply devotional feeling which pervades the entire congregation. The other morning prayer-meetings were held at the same places as previously appointed.

The Swedish tent was resounding with prayer and praise as early as 4 o'clock, and their beautiful songs rang out on the morning air sweetly and clearly above all others. At 8 o'clock a. m. a love feast was held in the Tabernacle. It was a glorious meeting. The pencil of the artist or the pen of a poet could only render it adequate justice. Fully 1,000 were present. The services were conducted by Elder Boring and the Rev. G. R. Hovoer. With moistened eyes and faltering tongues, the young, the middle-aged, and those just standing on the verge of Jordan related their religious experiences and how God had blessed them. One hundred and six rapidly followed each other in telling of the goodness of their Savior. Twenty-six times were the services enlivened with the beautiful revival music peculiar to the Methodist Church. It was a season never to be forgotten by the Christians there, and sinners also, if any were present.

At 10:30 a. m., upon the arrival of the train from Chicago, the Tabernacle began to fill with those anxious to listen to the

MAIN SERVICE OF THE DAY.

Seats had been provided under the great canopy for 3,000, but they were found to be insufficient to accommodate all, and large numbers were obliged to stand in the circle without. A picked choir of singers were placed upon the stand to lead the music of the vast concourse of worshipers, Miss Lillie Bradly, of Evanston, as heretofore, presided at the organ. This lady, for the patience manifested in her laborious duties, and the pleasing manner with which they have been performed, merits the thanks of all. Her music has added greatly to the interests of the exercises.

The opening hymn was given out by Elder Boring;

I will sing you a song of that beautiful land,
The far-away home of the soul,
Where no storms ever beat on the glittering strand,
While the years of eternity roll.

The person is to be pitied who could listen unmoved to these beautiful words, as sung by that vast throng. The Divine presence and assistance was then feelingly invoked by the Rev. G. S. Lathrop, of Evanston, at the conclusion of which all joined with him in the Lord's Prayer.

Elder Boring then, in his own inimitable way, offered all the blessed privilege of giving. He stated that it was necessary to raise the amount of $400 to assist in paying a balance due on the many improvements made. He would be glad to raise the amount then and there. If not, he would be obliged to appeal to their liberality again in the afternoon. The response was not as general and generous as was hoped, the collection taken amounting to only $135.

THE REV. DR. TIFFANY

then preached from the text as found in Rev. xii., 11-12:

And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives to the death. Therefore, rejoice, ye heavens, and ye that dwell in them. Woe to the inhabitants of the Earth, and of the Sea; for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.

Dr. Tiffany seemed to be fairly inspired by the occasion and the immense concourse before him, and preached a discourse which, for beauty and eloquence, was worthy his high reputation. Even a full report would fail to do justice to his manner, in which consists one of the chief charms of his address. He said that we cannot understand all of the book of Revelations, but among the passages that we can comprehend is the text. It is a lifting of the veil of our future. All mankind is engaged in warfare. The people of God have this advantage: they are aided by the strong right arm of the Most High. Putting on the armor and yoke of Christ is the hardest struggle in the whole warfare. So difficult is it that many never summon the determination and strength necessary to assume it. Some struggles occur after you are in fighting trim. The purer you are, the more you suffer in resisting temptation. Christ suffered under these circumstances. It is man's duty to fight, nevertheless. But a time will come when the struggle will be over, and entrance will be gained into the abodes of rest and peace furnished by the Almighty. Until then the devil will be about us, and besiege us with every device of his supernatural imagination to keep us from God. The resistance we should offer to his influence is of two kinds,—that provided for by Christ and that of human agency, Christ will help us and we must help ourselves. Christ cleanses from sin by his blood. We are to help ourselves by words of testimony, and by preaching the Gospel to save, and by exercising a self-sacrificing spirit. We do not make as much self-sacrifice as we sometimes imagine.

A MODEL SABBATH-SCHOOL

was held in the afternoon, Alfred Lane acting as Superintendent. The subject of the lesson was "Honest Industry"—Proverbs, chap. vi., 6:22. Golden text, "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." The following acted as teachers: C. T. Bradley, Alfred Sewell, A. W. Kellogg, Frank Sturm, A. W. Howe, W. J. Lytle, Dr. H. W. Richardson, Col. H. A. Plympton, W. H. Craig, Misses Laura Boring, Adda Brown, Mrs. A. J. Brown (her own class from Evanston), Miss Springer, Hattie Murphy, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Austin, Lizzie Miller. Present, scholars, 643; teachers, 21; visitors, 463.

At 3 p. m. a congregation little smaller than in the morning gathered in the Tabernacle and listened to a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, of England. An additional collection of about $50 was taken up.

The loved and well-known Rev. Father Hewes was on the ground during the day. A large number being noticed outside the inclosure, Elder Boring sent him on a missionary tour among them, with the best results. A temporary stand was erected, from which he preached to a congregation of several hundred, and was listened to with the utmost deference and attention

A SAD ACCIDENT

occurred on the grounds during the morning. Two little boys, aged 8 and 10 years respectively, fell from a tree into which they had climbed, fracturing the leg of one and dislocating the hip of the other. Their names were Samuel and Frank Mathesen, living at 211 West Erie street, Chicago. They were tenderly cared for, and conveyed to their homes on the afternoon train.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. Chapman, of the boarding-house, for the excellent arrangement made for meeting the extraordinary demands upon him. Over 700 were furnished with dinner, and a good and ample meal furnished all.

The following is the programme for to-day, in addition to the usual prayer-meetings:

Rev. S. A. Jewett will preach at 10:30. At 2:30 p. m., sermon by the Rev. J. Caldwell. At 7:30 p. m., preaching by the Rev. A. Youker.

Among the arrivals were noticed the Rev. T. Strowbridge, the Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. C. Ayers and wife, Evanston; H. Knott and sister, Prof. Eberhart and wife, Mrs. Duff Porter, Mrs. S. P. Slader, Miss F. Sladden, Simeon W. King, Mrs. W. B. Keen, Gen. B. Swift and family, Col. Plympton, Mr. Cook, Chicago; Judge Baker and wife, St. Louis; N. C. Louis, Mrs. L. M. Rayne, the Misses Rayne, Mr. Siddney Niles, and Mr. Frank Miles, Oak Park; Mr. A. Foster, Englewood.

THE METHODISTS.

INTERESTING CAMP-MEETING SERVICES AT ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 26.—The greatest gathering of Methodists ever assembled in this part of the State of Illinois are now enjoying a camp meeting in a beautiful grove about 6 miles from the City of Rockford, and half a mile from Cherry Valley Station. The camp-meeting commenced Wednesday, Aug. 23, and will continue until Monday. There is no more suitable spot in the State for such a purpose. The grove is composed of very lofty trees, and, besides its natural advantages, several thousand dollars expended in buildings, etc., have added every convenience for the thousands who will annually attend camp-meeting at this place. The grove is the property of the Methodists of this vicinity, and held by them exclusively for camp-meeting purposes. There are dining-rooms, lodging-houses, tents, book-stores, refreshment-stands, and withal an immense amphitheatre with seats for

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS,

with one of the finest rostrums in the State. Determined to add a new and original feature to this Centennial camp-meeting, yesterday was allotted to a grand Centennial celebration, upon which occasion the best orators—some Methodists and some not—were invited to address the people. This new feature drew out an immense throng of visitors, who came from Kane, DeKalb, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Rock, Stephenson, and surrounding counties. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 persons must have been in attendance upon this occasion.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

was delivered by Elder W. P. Gray, of the Rock-

ford District, who spoke on the steps to our nationality. The Elder took quite a unique view of his subject, and caused roars of laughter at the rather grotesque figures he drew of the young Colonies, and which figure of speech he carried through his discourse in a successful, if not a dignified, manner. The Elder said the birth of the nation dated back 250 years. In 1776 the boy had a good deal of the spirit of young America in him; in 1776 he snapped his mother's apron-strings. This youthful Jonathan had outgrown his trundle-bed. He had fallen desperately in love with Miss Liberty. A charming young lady was she, and Jonathan determined to marry her, and set up housekeeping by themselves. His mother forbid the bans, as is usual in such cases. A pretty state of excitement followed. She pursued her wayward boy up and down the Hudson, and the Jerseys tried to catch him in Pennsylvania, drove like Jehu half round Virginia. Putting on new courage, she chased him to the Carolinas, and, after seven years' effort, she saw it was a hopeless task. She never could spank him into obedience, and so, convinced he was of age, and could take care of himself, she let him go. A matrimonial alliance was duly celebrated, and Brother Jonathan and Miss Liberty were made one. In the course of his figure the speaker elaborated and traced minutely the hand of God in the gradual development of those principles which brought about the alliance, and finally conducted the hearer from the settlement of the country to the wedding-day when he left them for other tongues to tell how the young married couple prospered, about the families they had raised, the wealth they had accumulated, the power they had gained, the knowledge they had attained, and their future prospects.

THE SIZE OF HIS FARM.

"The Increase of Population During the Century," by the Rev. S. L. Wiley, of Rockford, was omitted, owing to the illness of the speaker, and, leaving the family of Brother Jonathan, Dr. D. J. Hussey, of Cherry Valley, proceeded in his paper, "Enlargement of Territory," to tell about the growth of the young married couple's farm. This he did in a most eloquent and thorough manner, presenting an array of statistical knowledge that shows the Doctor to be a deep reader and methodical thinker.

MECHANICAL ARTS, ETC.

The Hon. John Budlong followed with "Development of Mechanical Arts." In this paper Mr. Budlong set forth the early difficulties experienced in furthering labor, the scanty supply of tools, etc. He took the ground that Liberty begat freedom, and hence freedom was the mother of mechanical arts. In conclusion, he showed that with the agency of steam and other mechanical power we have a power equal to 400,000,000 men in the United States, but with all our machinery we were actually growing poor, and our foreign debt was increasing. For an extemporaneous speech Mr. Budlong's was one of considerable power and force.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

was a very forcible address by the Rev. William A. Smith, of Rockford, Ill. That which the people read not only determined what their future character would be, but was itself an index of what their present character was. At the birth of the Republic it could hardly be said we had any literature. The old English sneer of "Who reads an American book?" has ceased. America had now a literature of her own. The speaker then traced the history of our literature and showed the various influences it had had upon American thought. Commencing with the theologian Edwards, he spoke of Franklin and other writers of Revolutionary time, and finally wound up with a graceful allusion to Bryant and Longfellow. The speaker showed that although during the interval wealth and ease increased, and with them the amenities of culture and the revival of letters, still America had never been a prolific soil for that literature which is designed simply to gratify the fancy or to please the indolent, but had more generally taken the ruggeder type of culture of the intellect and soul, designed to profit rather than to please,—to strengthen thought rather than to tickle fancy.

The improvement in books for youth the past fifty years had been one of the most marked characteristics of this age of books. Such writers as Goodrich, with his Peter Parley, have opened a rich vein of literary labor, giving the youth something better than Mother Goose, and something more attractive than the gored ox or the pelted boy of Webster's spelling-book.

Journalism was almost a creation of the past century. Newspapers were printed long before the Revolution, it is true, and perhaps more than any other agency were made the avenue by which patriots roused the hearts of their countrymen. To-day journalism is a distinct profession, and the successful journalist was one of the mightiest powers in the Republic. In 1776 there were only 37 newspapers published in America. In 1800, there were 200, but in 1870 the number had increased to 5,871, of which 574 were daily papers. In England, in 1776, with all its advantages, there was only one newspaper of any kind to every 110,000 of the inhabitants. To-day in our land the daily press alone supplied a paper to every 15 of our inhabitants, and that besides the 5,297 weekly and monthly papers that flooded our country.

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one newspapers with an annual issue of 1,508,500,000 copies going to 20,840,000 readers was a gigantic intellectual and moral agency, whose power could not be fully estimated. While 4,333 were ranked as political papers, with various shades of intellectual and moral chance, he was glad to find that 407 of them were distinctively religious, with a circulation of nearly 5,000,000 copies issued under the control of the Church, while the secular papers reproduced Gospel sermons and other religious matter.

An examination of the subject would be imperfect that ignored the vast influence upon our literature of social reform and religion. The speaker referred to the antislavery reforms calling out such orators as Sumner and Phillips, and such poets as Whittier. The power of oratory was then adverted to; the speaker called especial attention to the influence of the American pulpit, and, closing, found cause for gratitude that our national literature was so early influenced by religious thought and had been preserved so pure. Mr. Smith's address was a masterly effort, and delivered with a skill and eloquence that but few orators in this State can boast of. Wm. Aug. Smith is one of the strongest men in the Methodist Church of Northwestern Illinois.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Thomas C. Easton, of Belvidere, delivered a very long essay on "The superior adaptation of our American Republic to the wants and hopes of mankind as revealed in the first century." The Rev. Mr. Easton is a very small man, and one would have thought that such a very large title and such an immense roll of manuscript as he unfolded before nearly 5,000 persons would have made him hesitate and falter. But he turned up his sleeves and waded through with a vigor which completely took by storm the crowd, and he safely landed on the last page in one hour and thirty minutes.

DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERMENT.

Judge Smith, from Woodstock, Ill., gave some very strange ideas on the development of our Government, in which he talked a good deal about bloodshed, tyranny, and all that sort of thing. But having once relieved his mind in rattling the dry bones of Alexander, Napoleon & Co., he became quite sensible, expressed himself well-satisfied with our Government, and wondered how people could talk so disrespectfully of the United States Government, and told the good Methodists not to believe one-half of what the newspapers (Democratic newspapers and "Reform" organs) said in relation to our Government.

One of the most able addresses of the day was delivered to a large audience last night by Elder W. C. Dandy, D. D., late of the Chicago District, now of Elgin, Ill. As there are many original thoughts in this address, THE TRIBUNE reporter obtained a synoptical report of it as a fine specimen of one of the Elder's extemporaneous efforts.

THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Presiding Elder Dandy introduced his remarks by stating that Christ's kingdom on earth had grown until it had become liken unto a great mountain. It is not as a distinctive form,

Coming as the winds come when forests are rended,
Coming as the waves come when navies are stranded.

It is not the idea of the fifth monarchy men: not so much the Christian Church or the organism known as the Holy Catholic, Universal, or Christian Church. It is Christianity converted into a political organization, or a political organization born of Christian ideas, pervaded with Christian life and accomplishing Christian destiny. Christianity, brought into and connected with material forms, obeys a general law of growth. Thoughts become things: all inventions, great sweeps of statesmanship, are dreams, ideas that pursue, haunt, possess genius, sleeping or waking. Patrick Henry's idea of Liberty unfitted him for business, and he became careless, heedless, a dreamer, and stole away from men into the woods to fish, to ruminate, to muse his ideas. Christian ideas must become things. Religious ideas must be worked out—utilized; they may at first be very low and earthly, but man will claim in behalf of their forms a divine sanction. Christianity's purest and most elevated form of thought, as well as the most practical in its ideals, covering the relation of this life and the life to come, must reach all that affects man personally. Hence the nation must be Christian. Again, spiritual forces, in taking material form and substance, conform in their development to the laws of material things. Things of small moment and quick growth, as soft tropical plants, reach maturity early. More valuable things are of slow growth—as the hard oak of the temperate zone. The Gospel of our Savior is also brought under this law as the climax proof when He declares "The poor shall have the Gospel preached unto them." The poor here means the population of the earth, the Gospel has to meet and work up. It is a slow process as the successive generations of the poor take their places on the world.

OUR NATIONAL CHRISTIAN IDEAS.

This nation, remarked the speaker, as a concrete result of Christian ideas and outliving the ideal of national greatness, conforms to the universal law. Burke said in the days of the Revolution it was a little speck scarcely visible in the mass of the national interests,—a small seminal principle rather than a formed body. The highest Christian ideal to be wrought out in the interest of men, either purely spiritual or material, is freedom. Civil liberty is the outgrowth of the religions. The religions awakening and the extensive revivals reaching from New England to Georgia, under Whitfield in 1740, prepared the Colonies for their unity and devotion to a common interest that gave character to the Colonial struggle for national freedom and existence.

America was the new land where mankind could begin a new life under the fresh power of the Gospel, and with the experience, institutions, and civilization of the whole past at command, to enable them to form the ideal out of which should grow the institutions of a new country. Macchiavelli divides men into three classes. First, those who originate ideas; second, those who can be made to understand them; third, those who care nothing about them.

The two Dutch vessels in 1620, on ocean at the same time, one bearing twenty slaves to the coast of Virginia, the other the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, symbolize to us the great antagonistic ideas of freedom that sought to dominate in this country. King Dahomey the other day received the representatives of Great Britain, who had been commissioned to confer with him in respect to slavers, with royal honor, and wrote to Queen Victoria he hoped she would abolish slavery in Africa except in his own domain; general trade reduced the profits. Ideas mean things, deeds. This the South knew, hence the irrepressible conflict. It has been decided, at least, that King Dahomey does not govern America. The thought to ponder is, Have the people of the United States a future destiny that will unify them and give them distinctive character as a nation? The topography, climate, mineral resources, coal and copper, silver and gold; production of the soil, cotton, flax, corn, wheat; commerce, inter-State and foreign; railroads reaching everywhere and beyond estimate as to value; labor-saving machines so varied in form and use as to baffle description; all forms of material wealth, means for increasing wealth that invite and stimulate industries of all kinds, and tend to cheapen bread. The price of bread governs population. Marriage is determined by the cost of living. Cheap bread

IS PUBLIC VIRTUE.

Public celibacy is private wickedness. Cheap bread may mean low wages and economy. Economy means thrift and virtue. It is want of work that brings vice, and not low wages, with the cost of living to suit. With the present prosperous material condition of our country, manifestly our task is to work out and assert an American nationality.

THE LIBERTY OF THE GOSPEL.

In the light of the past of our own history, in the presence of all other aggregations of men, we regard the future of the people of this American Republic, to be the affirmative of institutional liberty as rooted in the Gospel of Christ. This civil liberty is rooted in the Gospel, is fastened, strengthened, and developed by the common schools and free circulation of the Bible. Russia forty years ago, through its Emperor, gave sanction to the Bible Society to circulate the Bible in the Russian language. A journalist said the Emperor must abolish the Bible in society or civil liberty will creep into Russia in less than twenty years. His Majesty has since issued his Imperial ukase abolishing the Society. Doubtless we have our difficulties in affirming American ideas of liberty. The foreign element within our national domain, cherishing their own languages, ideas, habits, customs, and traditions, are forming a body, ostensibly unfriendly to the American ideal of liberty. Full recognition should be made of the patriotism of foreigners, and their descendants, who responded to the call in defense of our institutions in our late Civil War. Notwithstanding this recognition, foreign ideas of liberty are not germane to the American ideal. The Revolutionists of France, 1792, in Paris, were carrying the head of a baker on a pole through the streets, and said to Lafayette, as he sought to disperse them, "Is this our boasted liberty, that we may not kill whom we please?" [This point applied so peculiarly to our Southern affairs that it took the audience by storm.] A minister, continued the speaker, once stopped in a town in this country where every man was a law unto himself, where the only civil process known was found in the muzzle of a revolver, where the extemporized graveyard contained twenty-three bodies, only one of which, that of a little babe, had died a natural death. Sabbath desecration, picnics, theatres, and balls on the Lord's day are not in keeping with the principles of American liberty. Are we to be Germanized or Irishized? The forces that work in society indicate that the future of our country will more strongly develop the American idea. The elephant browsing on twigs and branches of trees does not become a tree, and America receiving Germans, Irishmen, and the representatives of all other nations, assimilates them all. The local and temporary may dishearten us at times. The sweep of years, however, gives us hope. We recur again to the division of society into classes made by Macchiavelli. The upper ones have been constantly recruiting. The facilities of life relieving men from the drudgery of toil, stimulates them to pass up higher.

The Elder then read an extract from a paper of Dr. Holland's in the July number of *Scribner's*, showing that the English Exposition of 1852 had taught that nation humbleness. He hoped our Centennial year would teach us national humiliation. We should work on true to our principles and each in his place. The soldier, asked about the battle of Waterloo, said he knew nothing but the command to stand, to hold his place, and to fire. "This I did," said he, "all day, and this is all I know about the battle of Waterloo." So, then, let us work out the inspired plans of our fathers.

THE CLOSING SCENE FRIDAY.

This, with the address of the Rev. William Aug. Smith, of Rockford, was considered the crowning efforts of the day. The immense crowd listened with the most profound attention to every word of the late Presiding Elder of Chicago, and the very frequent applause bespoke their appreciation. Toward night the revival commenced in earnest, dozens of speakers, who had been kept tightly corked and sealed all day by the argumentative discourses let fly their corks and filled the air with their pent-up spiritual outpourings. The old gentlemen, who had periodically slipped in a parenthetical "That's so!" "Bless the Lord!" etc., during the afternoon, now threw off all restraint, and ejaculations came thick and fast from every part of the extensive grounds, until all were thoroughly imbued with devotion. From this it was but a step to the altar, and large numbers renounced the world and became identified with the Methodist Church. Hardened sinners came forward repentant, and openly declared for the Lord Jesus Christ, and at 1 o'clock Friday night or Saturday morning, when THE TRIBUNE reporter bade adieu to the camp, the excitement had not entirely subsided. Sunday it is expected that at least 10,000 persons will be present. Special trains will be run from different parts, and a most exciting time is expected.

GERMAN PROTESTANTS.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVANGELICAL CENTRAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday afternoon, in St. Stephen's Church corner of Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, was celebrated the ninth annual anniversary of the Evangelical Protestant Central Society of North America, a German organization, the object of which is to protect the widows and orphans of the Church. The Association is international in character, and yesterday's exercises were preliminary to a three days' convention which will commence this morning at 9 o'clock in the same church.

The Rev. Mr. Muller, pastor of the church, conducted the ceremonies, which opened with a prelude on the organ by Prof. Ehrhorn. The Rev. Mr. Muller followed with a brief address of welcome, when the Frohsinn Society sang, after which the Rev. Mr. Muller led in prayer. F. Spraine sang a tenor solo, and the Rev. Mr. Hartman, of the North Side, delivered an address of fraternal greeting. The choral from "The Gemeinde" was next sung, followed by a forcible sermon by the Rev. Mr. Zoeneffen, of New York. After another choral, reading by the Rev. Mr. Schleunbach, bass solo by Mr. Overbeck, discussion by the several pastors, and a choral by the Frohsinn Society, the Rev. Mr. Kling pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed.

FAREWELL.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. N. PAYNTER.

According to a notice in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday last, the Rev. H. N. Paynter, pastor of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation last evening. Both morning and evening services were largely attended, standing-room being fully taken up on each occasion.

Mr. Paynter's evening text was taken from the twentieth chapter of the Acts, "Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears and temptations which befell me by the lying-in wait of the Jews." The speaker in the opening portion of his discourse vividly portrayed the principal acts in the life of the Apostle Paul which related to his works while enrolled under the banner of Christ, and dwelt upon his affectionate interest in the people for whom he labored, and the purifying influence of his labors. "He never counted his life dear to himself, so that he might finish his course with joy." The speaker also introduced during the course of his sermon a great many passages from the Corinthians and Galatians.

In closing, Mr. Paynter said that he had joined them last July an entire stranger, and since that time he had labored night and day for the spiritual welfare of his congregation, and that his heart's greatest desire had been to convert souls to Christ. This moment of separation was to him a moment of sorrow and grief. The best interests of his little flock had been on his heart day by day and night by night, even when they had been engaged in refreshing sleep. These days and months of happiness would always be in his memory as the happiest in his life thus far, and, in retiring from his pastorate, he asked their sympathy and their love, and hoped that they would remember him in their prayers. The preacher closed with the hope that many yet unborn in Christ's Kingdom might yet be brought to the knowledge of the Savior.

CAMP-MEETING.

TIPPECANOE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—The camp-meeting at the Battle-Ground was attended by crowds from the surrounding country, and all roads running into Lafayette ran excursion trains for the benefit of those wishing to attend. The Indianapolis, Lafayette & Chicago Road brought in seven cars full; the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road brought in from Logansport on the east, Danville on the west, and Paxton on the Bloomington Division, in all seventeen coaches, filled to overflowing; the Lafayette, New Albany & Chicago Railroad ran extras from Michigan City and from Greencastle, besides running a train hourly between Lafayette and the Battle-Ground. It is estimated that fully 15,000 people were in attendance. The venerable Brother Hargrave preached the sermon in the morning, and the Rev. J. W. L. McMullen in the afternoon. The tabernacle, seating 6,000 persons, was crowded both morning and evening, and much interest was manifested. The meetings continue during the week, Conference commencing on Wednesday.

MAUD PINCKNEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—From the fact of your having published some days ago a letter signed Maud Pinckney, the writer is led to think that perhaps another from a like source would be acceptable, and the same having come into his possession, your correspondent tenders it to you for publication:

DAMNANIGGER CREEK, S. C., Aug. 15.—DEAR JULIET: Your welcome letter in reply to mine so relieved the *monotony* of my daily existence that I can compare it to nothing more appropriate than a *rainbow* arching suddenly across a lowering sky. I am very glad to know that you agree with me in my judgment regarding the *Hamburg trouble*. I feared the influence of your *Northern husband* would militate against your holding such an opinion. You justly characterize the conduct of Gen. Butler as "*beyond criticism*." The course he has pursued in this matter makes him deserving of the admiration of every *true Southron*. Now I think of it, you wrote "*beneath* criticism" instead of *beyond* it. The mistake would have been very unfortunate had your letter fallen into the hands of some *malicious Yankee*, would it not? Day before yesterday the ladies of Hamburg, and of our city, presented the brave Gen. Butler, the *hero* of the *hour*, with a magnificent *floral tribute*, consisting of a cross of magnolias surrounded by various other lovely flowers peculiar to this sunny clime. A plain silver *circlet* holds the cross together at the centre, the following inscription engraven upon it: "Asinus pelle leonis indutas," which cousin LeRoy furnished from the *rich mine* of *classical lore* he possesses, and which he translates, "To the Defender of the Faith." The motto is *very* appropriate,—do you not think so? Would you believe it, some designing person has started the *scandal* that *our* Gen. Butler is related to the *infamous Beast* of New Orleans notoriety, the *gentleman* who stole the spoons, and who, I am informed, still retains them among his household utensils. You may take the word of one who *knows*, that there is no connection *whatever* between the two families.

The Hamburg *patriots* have all been admitted to bail, their bonds calling for trivial amounts, so that the possibility of their being subjected to any *severe punishment* is not to be thought of. I will wager a box of kid gloves, dear J., that when their cases come to trial they will be allowed to go *scot free*. How they could have been *accused* of any *crime* I do *not* see, but I never *could* understand the *outrageous laws* dictated to us by our *Northern Oppressors*.

I am terribly anxious about Pa's state of health; he is *dreadfully nervous*. Some days ago he had one of his spells, and insisted there was a *snake* in his boot-leg, and do all I could, I was unable to persuade him otherwise. Cousin Le Roy, who has *some* medical knowledge, looked up the scientific name for his complaint, and announced the medical abbreviation to be "D. T." He (Pa) has spent considerable of his time lately at Aiken, looking after a *tiger* he keeps there,—you know he was always very fond of *pets*. What he can see to admire in that *fierce beast* I do not understand. I have often desired to see the animal, but Pa thinks I had better not go near him, as he is *dangerous* to everybody but his *keeper*. I am deeply interested in the accounts of the Indian war. Do you *really* think *Sitting Bull* was a West Pointer? He is evidently no *coward*; his very *name* indicates that. It is 'ard to believe that he is merely an uncultivated Indian. You must forgive my feeble attempts at *wit*. They are merely the *reflex* of Cousin Le Roy's scintillations. He is a good specimen of the *newly-fledged* collegian.

Writing on the subject of *brain efforts*, which I presume includes *witticisms*, leads me to pen the following *verses*. I trust you will *appreciate* them. You know my peculiar *gift*:

Broken, pale, and ruined gable,
Rustling grass and climbing weed,
Where erstwhile bloomed rare exotics;
Ruin, thou dost glut thy greed.
Ruin, ruin, in the air,
Ruin, ruin, everywhere.

What is this? What form here cometh?
Rising sudden in my sight,
As if mist and air commingled
With the pale moon's yellow light?
Ah! I shudder with strange dread,
As in presence of the dead!

See! the form takes shape of human,
Clad in warrior's dress, with blade,
Broken, grasped in bony fingers.
Oh, unhappy, wandering shade.
Do the dead, e'en, wish to roam
Round the sacred spot, a *home*?

What was that? the crash of thunder?
No,—the spectre speaks—a word
Those who *hate* must always cherish—
But one utterance is heard.
Flashing fierce its rolling eye,
Venge-e-ance! doth the spectre cry.

Rise, thou victims of th' oppressor—

I find that I am not in the mood to-day to do this subject *justice*, so I am obliged to leave this little effort uncompleted. I would call your attention to the fine specimen of alliteration in the second line of the last verse, "the *spectre speaks*." Of the other beauties modesty *forbids* me to speak.

I trust you will not delay answering my letter, and with this request and with many kind wishes, I remain, your loving friend, MAUD PINCKNEY.

P. S.—Could you loan me $50 for a few months? M. P.

A DREAM, AND WHAT FOLLOWED IT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.—Dr. A. M. Blackman, a well-known physician of Cresco, Kossuth County, was recently killed by being thrown from his carriage. A few nights previous he had a dream, in which he was called to the neighboring town of Ridgway to visit a little girl. On his return he came to a broad river, which seemed impossible to cross, and, while he was devising means to cross, an old friend, long since dead, appeared and assisted him in crossing. When the Doctor arose in the morning he related his dream to his family, and it appeared to make a deep impression upon him. He at once secured a policy of life-insurance for $10,000. He called his family together, talked over all his business affairs, and so arranged matters that he felt easy as to their welfare; and he then expressed the impression that some sad fatality awaited him. A day or two after, he was called to Ridgway to visit a little girl, and, when returning, his team, which was a splendid one, became frightened and ran away. They ran nearly a mile, passing several teams, which were hurried to the roadside. It is probable that the Doctor became exhausted in his efforts to stop them, and turned them into the brush, where they went astride of a tree with such force as to throw the Doctor to the ground. He was seen to fall by a person who was quickly at his side, when the Doctor placed his hands on his head, exclaiming, "Oh, my head!" which were the last words he spoke. Death resulted in a few hours from concussion of the brain. He was a man highly esteemed for his many virtues and professional worth.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—The report of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to collect information respecting the inducements offered by Halifax for a direct line of traffic with Europe is published. It says that the shipments from Chicago and intermediate points via the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways would reach the English market ten days earlier than by the usual lake and canal route. The increased cost of freight by rail would be more than compensated by the saving of time, lower insurance, and reduced rates of freight by steamers and sailing vessels.

ACROSS THE LAKE.

A Trip to St. Joseph, Mich., and Back.

Notes by the Way: Nautical, Topographical, Historical, and Pomological.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—While, during the last three years, lake-freights have been going from bad to worse, until now the only inducement for vessel-owners to continue in this branch of the carrying trade is, that it is no less profitable than to allow their vessels to molder at the docks, the passenger-traffic has come to the assistance of steamboat-men, and the business has assumed such proportions as to make it a lucrative one for lake-steamers. Lake-travel has become as popular as in the days before the Lady-Elgin disaster, and the boats that daily leave Chicago for all points on Superior and the Lower Lakes carry profitable loads of pleasure-seekers, enjoying this cool and delightful mode of summer-travel. One of the most traveled routes, especially on Sundays, and one that commends itself to the impecunious and time-driven rest-seeker, is

THAT TO ST. JO,

on the Michigan shore, directly opposite Chicago. The competing lines, which run their boats daily from Chicago to this port, have cut under each other to such an extent that it is cheaper to go than to stay at home.

Friday was a dull day on that portion of Lake Michigan over which this route lies. In a six-hours' run only one sail was passed and five others sighted. In fact, that part of Old Michigan lying east and south of Chicago is a watery Sahara, where a sail is as infrequent a sight as is the "ship of the desert" on that great sand-bed which acts as a heater for Mediterranean latitudes.

Leaving the dock at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Truesdell, of Goodrich's Line, the Light was soon rounded, and a course headed direct for St. Jo, 61 miles distant. The morning was cloudy and lowering, and the city almost enveloped in a dense pall of its own making,—the product of its myriads of chimneys,—which a brisk southwest wind was rolling lakeward, and beneath which it could be dimly discerned lying prone along the horizon. One gets no better idea of the

VASTNESS OF CHICAGO

than from the water-front, whence its whole extent of 8 miles, with its multitudinous array of elevators, warehouses, spires, and residences, may be taken in at a glance.

For two hours the scene slowly faded, as spire after spire dropped below the horizon,—the great tower of Douglas University among the last. Our interest was then transferred to the rival steamer Messenger, of Engleman's Line, which had left port shortly in our wake, and was slowly but surely overhauling us. At the beginning of the season there was much passing and repassing of these boats during each week, for the Messenger is a fleet sailer, and the Truesdell can hold her own fairly. But one day orders came to the officers of the latter to make 10 miles an hour, and let the Messenger alone. So there is now no more racing. After three hours of effort, our rival was enabled to show us a clean pair of heels, as we could not be tempted.

One is not long permitted to exclaim, "Water, water everywhere!" for, in little more than an hour after losing the Illinois shore, the

SAND-BLUFFS OF MICHIGAN

rise above the eastern verge, glistening white in the rays of a declining sun. Strike it at any point, and this point of the Lower Peninsula presents the same appearance,—a low table-land breaking down to the water in arid bluffs clothed here and there with the pine-forests for which the State is so famous, and as often presenting a glaring surface of the whitest sand, too sterile for the meanest growth. The town appears well from the water, looking down from its elevation of 50 or 60 feet on the little port below, and making the most of its handsome school-building and new hotels.

Father Marquette was the first white man who ever passed this way, being rowed by his faithful Indians along this shore in the spring of 1675, on his way northward to die. In the fall of 1679, LaSalle, on his journey from Canada to the Mississippi, stopped here at the mouth of the river, then called the River of the Miamis, now the St. Joseph. Here he found a village of the Miamis, with whom he established friendly relations, and built Fort Miami, with its little log chapel. Passing this way a year later, he found his fort destroyed and the village a smoldering ruin. Again, in 1682, returning from Peoria, he rebuilt the fort, and remained for a year,—trading with the Indians for furs, of which he had a monopoly by Royal grant. This little spot of civilization long remained

AN OUTPOST

in the surrounding wilderness, and a centre for the French traders and voyageurs. In 1760 the post passed forever from the hands of the French, through the capture by an English force during the "French and Indian War." In 1763 the fort was one of the numerous trophies of Pontiac's conspiracy, but speedily returned to white rule. In 1828 a town was laid out regularly, under the name of Saranac; but this euphonious title soon gave way to the older one of St. Joseph, originally adopted in honor of one of the numerous saints with whom the nation which first located here was afflicted under the "ancien regime."

The town contains some 3,000 inhabitants, and does its sole business in fruit and fish. In the flush days after the War, and before the panic of 1873, business was booming. Chicago drummers swarmed, and two fine brick hotels—the St. Charles and the Hoyt—were built for their accommodation. "But times have changed since then, and life's a different thing" in St. Jo as elsewhere; consequently the St. Charles has become a silent habitation, where only occasionally a political meeting is held, and the Hoyt is sufficient unto the demand.

THE PEACH-CROP

here this year is deficient in quantity, although the quality is excellent. The cold winter of 1874-'5 killed a large number of the trees; but, wherever there are trees, the peaches are fine. The two boats take over a daily load, as well as quantities of the lake-whitefish. The grape-crop promises well this year, to offset the comparative peach-failure.

The school-building erected two years ago—a most imposing structure of brick, with three stories and basement—is a landmark far out on the lake, and is one only of many similar buildings with which this State is dotted under its admirable educational system. The Presbyterians, Catholics, and Methodists all possess churches,—the latter a pretty Gothic brick edifice of recent erection. There are a number of handsome, homelike residences on and near the lake-front,—the most conspicuous of which is that of Mr. Stevens, a former steamboatman, and owner of a line of Benton Harbor and coastwise steamers. The "Harbor" lies 2 miles northeast of St. Jo, with which it is connected by a canal, and shares with it in the shipment of fruit.

The Government has just located here a

LIFE-SAVING STATION,

and during our stay the new life-boat was launched and made its trial-trip under the management of Capt. Napier,—performing in the most satisfactory manner. In the fall, the northerly storms drive on this coast many vessels which fail to make the Chicago harbor,—three were wrecked here last fall,—and it is expected that this station will come in for much useful work.

An uneventful run-back the same night, with a head wind and a heaving sea, brought us safely to Chicago in time for breakfast and the morning TRIBUNE, well pleased with our glimpse of Fruitopolis and its people.

J. J. H.

North American Boundary.

London Times, Aug. 11.

Maj. Cameron, the British Commissioner appointed to act with Mr. Campbell, the United States Commissioner, in ascertaining and marking the boundary between the Territories of Her Majesty and those of the United States, from the most northwestern point of the Lake-of-the-Woods, along the 49th parallel of north latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, has forwarded to the Foreign Office a record of the proceedings. The eastern end of the international boundary line had been previously marked between Akamina, in the Rocky Mountains, and the western coast of North America. The two Commissioners have examined and signed duplicate lists of the forty-one astronomical stations at which observations were taken, and of the 388 monuments or marks which have been placed on the line of boundary, and they have authenticated twenty-four maps in duplicate (one set for each Government) on a scale of an inch to two miles, showing the topographical features of the country through which the boundary line runs, and indicating the relative positions of the several monuments and marks. A minute, signed by the Commissioners, declaring that the 388 monuments are on and mark the line of boundary stipulated by the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, states also that it is agreed that in the intervals between the monuments the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49 deg. north latitude, and that this characteristic shall determine all questions that may arise with reference to the boundary at any point; and, further, that, in the event of any of the 388 monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition, the lost sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighboring unobliterated marks. Maj. Cameron reports that eight of the 388 marks are in an extensive swamp, and are of a comparatively temporary character, being 40 feet poles driven down 20 feet, but that it will probably be considered unnecessary to maintain these, or to incur the great expense of substituting permanent marks. The iron pillars in the east, he adds, should be coated at intervals of a few years to preserve them from corrosion, and the cairns and earthen mounds should be inspected periodically with a view to repairing such as may need it.

"IS TILDEN A PERJURER?"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Will the Chicago *Times* try its hand on the latest charge against its Presidential candidate—that brought by its namesake of New York City? Judging by the way it disposed of the Kent letter, the *Times* can have no difficulty, or very little, in giving the public an explanation of the little discrepancy pointed out by the New York paper.

By the way, have you seen that remarkable editorial in the Chicago *Times* of the 22d inst., on the Kent letter? I am afraid not, as I have seen no notice of it in THE TRIBUNE; for certainly it is worthy of a notice, if not of a patent. It is the funniest interpretation of the English language I ever saw. It makes Tilden, the writer of the letter, mean exactly the opposite of what he says. You recollect Tilden in that letter is discussing the question of the right of secession on the part of a State, and the right of the General Government to coerce a State to remain in the Union. He denies point blank the doctrine of Seward, as he calls it, that ours is a *nation* and not simply a compact or confederation of sovereign States, as was held by Calhoun and other Southern Secessionists. This letter of Tilden to Kent remember was written in 1860 (Oct. 12), at a time when this important question was being discussed all over the country, by the press, the people and the politicians everywhere. Seward and the Republicans generally held that since the adoption of our present Constitution by "We, the people," in 1787, our Government is a *nation* and not a mere confederation of States; while the Democrats of the South generally, and many of the leaders of the party in the Northern States, held the Calhoun doctrine of a Confederacy, and the right of any State to secede for cause; and the State, or the people of the State, to be the judge as to the cause; or, in the language of the Tilden-Kent letter, "to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty." And Tilden held this doctrine. There can be or should be no question as to that fact. It is as evident as anything can be from the use of language. His letter to Kent was written at the time and in the midst of the Presidential campaign, when that was not only a question but the leading question of the campaign; the right of secession, the right of a State, or the Southern States, to secede, in case Lincoln should be elected. We all know this to be so. And now, with these facts before us, notice what he says in that letter: "The single, slender constitutional tie which holds the States in confederation has no strength compared with the compacted, intertwining fibres which bind the atoms of human society into one formation of national growth." And, that the framers of our Constitution and Government, "who constructed our system, preserved the State Governments as a bulwark for the freedom of the individuals and localities against oppression from centralized power." He adds, however, that they recognized no right of *constitutional* secession (they didn't so name it in the bond), but they "left *revolution organized* when it should be demanded *by the public opinion of a State*; left it with power *to snap the tie of confederation*, as a nation might break a treaty, and *to repel coercion*, as a nation might repel invasion."

What does that mean, if not Calhounism and the right of secession on the part of a State and the *wrong* of coercion on the part of the General Government? Calhoun himself, or Jeff Davis, never stated the infamous doctrine plainer or in more positive terms. Yet the Chicago *Times* says Tilden didn't mean that, nor anything of the sort, but directly the reverse, and calls everybody "belly-serving politicians"—whatever that may mean—who denies, or "attempts to make it appear that Tilden in the Kent letter subscribed to the ancient Bourbon theory" of Calhounism! But (it adds in brackets), "it would amount to nothing if he did." Perhaps. But that is the doctrine the man held and advocated at that time,—in 1860,—and that is what his Kent letter meant, and means to-day; and we have no evidence nor reason to think that he has changed his mind or his political belief. And that is probably one of the main reasons why the "Confederates" are so much in favor of him for President.

But the *Times*' explanation: It says that "a political idiot or a rascal, in one of the belly-serving organs of this city, impudently declares that the letter furnishes proof that Mr. Tilden believed that each State had the power (right?) to 'snap the tie of confederation' and 'repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion.'" And adds that "the letter warrants no such assertion—justifies no such inference." Did you ever! And this right in the face of the letter and words of Tilden, in which he declares that very doctrine.

But here is the remarkable explanation of the *Times*, as to what Mr. Tilden *meant*, if he did not say: He simply meant "to convey a historical fact, showing that 'the single, slender, conventional tie,' or written instrument commonly understood by the word *Constitution*, 'has no strength, compared with the compacted, intertwining fibres which bind the atoms of human society into one formation of national growth,' and make up the real constitution of the nation." "Had the strength of our Constitution consisted in that 'slender constitutional tie,'—the *written* instrument of 1787,—America would have fallen to peces at the first onset of the organized rebellion, like a rope of sand. It consisted not in that; it consisted wholly in what Mr. Tilden described in 1860 as 'the compacted intertwining fibres binding the social atoms into one formation of national growth.' It consisted in that *national character*, which is stronger than any political theory, than any conventional form or fiction of words,—than any prescribed organization or system of appliances."

In other words, if there had been no respect or regard for the Constitution by the people of this country, it wouldn't have amounted to much! Or, if there were no people at all in this country, nothing but a mere written form of words called a "Constitution," there wouldn't be much of a Government. It is the respect, the regard, the love, and veneration which the people have for law, order, and their constitution—in other words, patriotism which really constitutes the nation, and holds it together, and not simply a piece of written parchment, called a "Constitution,—considered in the abstract! And is that really what Mr. Tilden meant? What fool ever held to the contrary? What "political idiot or rascal," we may say, before it was made known to the *Times* man, ever even thought of such nonsense? Or, is it that the United States Government was not formed into a "nation" by a written constitution adopted by the people, but that it simply "growed" into a nation like Topsy into a bad girl?

Suppose Jeff Davis had written that Kent letter—date and all the same—would that be what he meant? If not, then was it not what Tilden meant? He meant precisely what Jeff Davis, Calhoun, or any other secessionist would have meant by precisely the same language; nothing more and nothing less. He meant that ours is not a nation in any proper sense of the word, but a "confederation of sovereign States," having the right to secede—to "snap the ties" that bind them together "when it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State." That is what *he said*, in so many words, and *that* is what he meant. But why argue the matter? There is no use in arguing with such a paper as the Chicago *Times*. If you beat it, it will call you names, and say "You'r another!" The proper thing to do is simply to call public attention to the sophistries and lame perversions, and wait to see what next! and especially what it will say and what sort of an invention it will get up, in regard to a couple of *sworn* statements of its Uncle Samuel. According to an exposure by the New York *Times*,—the same published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Thursday last,—Tilden, in making out his statement for the income tax for the year 1862, swore that his income for that year, from all sources, professional services and all, amounted to but $13,-670. This was the sum total, from which certain lawful allowances were deducted, leaving his net income, on which he paid a tax, $7,118. But, having forgotten all about this, no doubt, in a recent railroad lawsuit against him, he swears, in his affidavit or plea of defense, that he received two sums of $10,000 each, or $20,000 in all, as legal fees for his professional services, and this during that same year of 1862, from the said Railroad Company! Of course this $20,000 was a part of his "yearly income" *for that same year*! Yet there is a difference in the two swears of *over six thousand dollars*! The question therefore has been raised, "Is TILDEN A PERJURER?" And that is the next question for the Chicago *Times* to grapple with. Will it grapple?

BEN ADAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 26.—The "Tilden perjury expose" created a great sensation in this city. Democrats act and look much alarmed. One prominent Democrat was heard to say, "Judge, this can't by any possibility be true; if it is, we are gone up," to which the "Judge" replied, "*Hell!* we *must* beat Hayes, if we have to vote for old Peter!" It is insisted by some of the Democrats that the party should "unload;" others declare that "Sam" must deny it "point-blank," and "*stick to it*," while a few of the sober Democrats swear they "will not vote for him if that perjury business is not explained satisfactorily." The expose has a damaging effect upon the party here.

J. DEAN LEON.

EDUCATION AND THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Senator Morrill urges the people of the United States to devote the remainder of the public lands to educational purposes. Those interested in education will willingly join to forward the scheme, provided a distribution shall be made among the States on a numerical basis. But Senator Morrill fails to come up to the requirements of the case. Already (he tells us) 140,000,000 acres of land have been devoted by the Government towards the advancement of education, and millions of dollars are expended for education yearly; yet, of a population of school-children in the United States of about 13,000,000, only one-half attend school of any kind, or 6,545,112 persons, who will soon be men and women, and take their places in the ranks of freemen, and who will have no intelligent views of the duties of a citizen.

The remedy for this state of things is not in appropriating millions, but in creating a desire on the part of parents, children, and politicians for education. At this time, any male over 21 years of age votes, and takes upon himself to direct governmental affairs,—it matters not if he is as unqualified for these duties as a horse. The mistake is, that, arriving at the age of 21 and wearing a pair of pants makes voters, instead of the possession of a decent acquaintance with the objects to be voted for.

The true way is: Make intelligence the test of the voter. Provide schools, so that all can learn, and then allow no one to vote who fails to do so. Require each voter to pass an examination before the School-Examiner in the branches of reading, geography, United States history, and the Constitution of the United States, as often as once in five years; and let him vote only on the presentation of a certificate to the effect that he has passed said examination successfully. Amend the Constitution of the United States something after this style:

"All persons who were voters at the time of the adoption of this amendment, and all other persons who shall have complied with the Naturalization laws of the United States, arrived at the age of 21 years, and passed a successful examination in the English language, in the branches of reading, geography, United States History, and the Constitution of the United States, before such officers as Congress may direct, shall be legal voters,—and they only."

C. P. WHITTEMORE.

Utilizing Silk Rags.

One of the wealthiest of English velvet manufacturers, Mr. Listar, worked his way to success by years of patient labor in search of a way to utilize silk rags. He began by buying up all such waste at less than 1 cent a pound, and up to the year 1864 he had expended the immense sum of over $1,300,000 in fruitless efforts to find a process. Nothing daunted, however, he continued his experiments, and within the past ten years has discovered a method of converting such refuse into velvet of the finest quality. He carries on this industry in England, employing some 4,000 workmen, and hundreds of travelers are also employed whose sole business is to buy up silk waste in all parts of the globe. The factory is said to have cost nearly $3,000,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOW, ON VERY EASY TERMS, TWO-story and basement brick house, new, with modern improvements complete; 115 Winchester-av. Address V 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,800 WILL PURCHASE NEW BRICK house corner Harvard and Campbell-avs. $2,300, new frame, No. 30 Harvard-st. $1,400, new frame, No. 32 Harvard-st. $2,000, new frame cottage, No. 3 Fillmore-st. The above prices are about one-half of the original cost. Small payment down, balance on monthly payments to suit. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON WARren-av. for $4,500, having dining-room and kitchen on main floor; $2,500 three years at 9 per cent, and balance cash, or might take good lot for about $1,000. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!—IMproved business property, well rented, in the heart of the city, in pieces from $75,000 to $250,000. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER ON STATE-ST.; 100x148 feet, near centre of business. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE—40 ACRES CLEAR, high and dry, Sec. 12, T. 36, R. 14, in Town of Thornton, close to Railroad and Calumet River. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES SOUTH OF NORMAL School, corner Seventy-ninth-st. and Centre-av.; $800 per acre; no trade. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$60 PER ARCRE; $2,500 DOWN, BALance five or ten years at 8 per cent—A splendid improved farm of 240 acres, 100 timber, in Cook County, Ill., 17 miles from Court House and 1 mile from R. R. Station; or will take half cash, balance clear city property. This is the cheapest farm offered in this county. $1,600—A nice improved little farm of 40 acres in Lake County, Ill., 2 miles from Wauconda. This is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays, at 198 East Washington-st.; 200 cavalry horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF WREN & CO., 192 AND 194 Washington-st.: Regular sales of horses, carriages, harnesses, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m. Catalogue Monday's sale: 8 good driving and work horses, 3 top buggies, 2 phaetons, 5 sets single harness, 1 set of double buggy harness, 1 work harness (double), 1 express harness, a lot of halters and whips; also a complete rig grocery wagon, horse, and harness.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-HAND top and open buggies, some our own make; also 6-passenger rockaway, nice Victoria carriage, speeding wagons, and others, all in good order and cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF DRAUGHT HORSES, saddle horses, and mares, of a superior quality, at COOPER'S Stables, 2, 4, 6, and 8 East Monroe-st. Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggies, carriages, and sulkies, at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Aug. 29, for cash to the highest bidder, 17 horses from the country, in pairs and single driving horses, at J. S. COOPER'S stable, 2, 4, 6, 8 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTHUR OAKLEY, MANUFACTURER OF GENuine bed-bug and cockroach exterminator; wholesale and retail; all orders promptly executed. Address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more divisions of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

WANTED—BILLS TO COLLECT, OR BOOKS TO keep. Bills collected on commission, or bookkeeping performed at the most reasonable rates. The very best references given as to integrity and responsibility. Call on or address J. S. PHILLIPS, Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a furnished front room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

North Side.

92 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS boarders wanted; transcients accommodated.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A COW—OWNER CAN HAVE HER BY proving property and paying charges. Inquire at Jones' brick-yard on Wood-st., south of Blue Island-av.

STRAYED—FROM OUR PREMISES LAST TUESday night, a brown mare, lame on the nigh forward foot; had a boot on that foot when she left. Any person returning her to us will be suitably rewarded. GOSS & PHILLIPS Manufacturing Co., West Twenty-second and Fisk-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city reference. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

50 MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBRACING every kind, for sale, to pay advances, at one-third usual price; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE NEW BRICK houses, West Side; want household furniture, stock of goods, or an established business. Apply to SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MEN AT $1.50 AND 20 TEAMS, $3.50 to $3.75 per day, for railroad work in Michigan and Illinois; also sawmill hands; all free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—75 TEAMS FOR MICHIGAN; $3.75 per day; 300 laborers, $1.50 per day; 100 for gravel train, $1.50 per day; 100 tie-makers. J. H. SPURBECK & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR BUILDING FENCE; $1.60 per day; board $3.50 per week. Also saw-mill hands, from $18 to $20 per month and board; all free fare; leave to-day. 260 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Iowa; free fare; 10 coal miners, 18 for saw-mill. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—50 COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CAMPAIGN BADGES, photographs, chromos, needles, the new glass cutter, and 100 other fast-selling articles; a list of county fairs and circulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men $70 per week duaing the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FAMILY SCISSOR sharpeners, new glass cutter and can opener, chromos, jewelry, stationery, needles, etc. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. Apply at 3532 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 229 Portland-av.

WANTED—AT 580 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family; best of references, at 685 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must know how to cook; three in family. 186 Twenty-fourth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER; he is a good bookkeeper, a fair correspondent, and an experienced clerk in many capacities; any living salary will be accepted. Address N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF AN extended business experience. Useful in any capacity. Would advance from $1,000 to $4,000, perfectly secured. References the best. Address W. H. C., 437 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL for dining-room or second work. A stranger in the city. Address V 62, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS would like a permanent situation in a family where there is a good deal of dress-making done. Address A. M. G., corner Noble and Blackhawk-sts.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper for a bachelor or widower. Address KATE PIERPONT, City Post-Office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at MRS. S. LAHRISES', 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES REQUIRING first-class female help will do well to call at 416 Wabash-av., MRS. SANDER'S Employment Office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW brick house corner of Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—1317 SHURTLEFF-AV., COTTAGE OF 6 rooms. Apply to Mrs. C. C. DUFFIELD, 799 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, lake shore and Thirty-first-st.; will rent cheap to small family; references exchanged. Apply from 10 to 12 to N. O. MOORE, 715 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 778 West Adams-st.; rent, $25. A. L. ROCKWELL, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS ON SMITH-st., one block west of Union Park, for housekeeping. Call at premises No. 80.

TO RENT—HOUSE—75 WARREN-AV.; WILL RENT cheap. Apply at house.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; hot and cold water, with use of bath-room, with or without board. 823 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 4 OR 8 ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements, in new stone front buildings, Nos. 415 and 417 South State-st. Apply to W. SPORLEIN, 189 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $2.50 TO $3 per week; transients taken. 376 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—$12 WILL RENT NEW BRICK STORE ON Ogden-av., near Taylor-st. $12 will rent six large rooms over store. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, WITH VAULT, ETC., 120 Lake-st.; fine, light basement, 206 Clark-st. Apply to M. P. CARROLL, 120 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED LOFT IN BUILDING 63 South Canal-st., with steam power and steam elevator, cheap. F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 142 LaSalle.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OR BASEMENT of a building in the outskirts of the city suitable for manufacturing purposes; give description and price. Address P 69, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

AMOUNTS TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT lowest rates on satisfactory city or farm security. M. WICKS PALMER, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan on improved real estate at current rates. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN BY E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st., on Chicago real estate; one sum $1,000, $2,000, and $2,500 at 9 per cent; larger sums at 7½ and 8 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $25,000 at 7 and 7½ per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in sums of $4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty at low rate of interest in sums to suit. Inquire at Union Trust Company.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand. No delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

POLICE AND FIREMEN—I AM PREPARED TO buy your back pay for the months of May and June at a reasonable discount. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property; low commission. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $800, $1,200, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on city or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$3,000 $2,000, $1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, to loan on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE, WITH FULL STOCK, ON ONE OF the best corners in the city, for sale cheap for cash. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$4,500 CASH—A LARGE PLANING-mill; everything in the way of machinery complete and in first-class order, ready for running, with buildings. The mill cost, three years ago, over $20,000 to build. A mechanic who has some money will do well to look at this. We are going to sell this week; it will go at a sacrifice to some one. Call and see me, I am going to sell it. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE A PARTNER—A first-class dry goods store in one of the best towns in Iowa. Address Lock Box 35, Tipton, Ia.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH billiard and pool tables, on account of sickness. Call at 44 West Randolph-st.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A PARTY WHO wishes to commence business. A stock of notions, millinery, and ladies' garments to be sold cheap for cash or on good securities in a good business location; house and store at low rent. No. 505 Milwaukee-av.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GENTEEL cash business paying $300 monthly. Call at address 70 LaSalle-st. Room 14.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF household goods. Call on or address A. F. W., 114 South Morgan-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments, at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom, 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR STOVE, BASE-BURNER, self feeder, and good economical heater, cheap. Address, with price, make, and size, ENGLEWOOD, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MARVIN'S BEST SAFE—A LARGE fire-proof Marvin's safe (5 feet high), with combination lock, good as new, belonging to the estate of E. F. Runyan, bankrupt, will be sold at the auction sale of the assets of said bankrupt, at the elevator, corner of Canal-av. and Ada-st., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be sold horses, wagons, buggies, and a large double carriage.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OUR TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 14 feet long, 4 feet in diameter, with 44 3½-inch flues, including steam and water-gauges, mud-drum, boiler-front, fire-grates, etc., and one No. 5 Blake pump. Can be seen at 36 and 38 East Adams-st.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year.......$12.00
Parts of a year, per month....... 1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for....... 1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet....... 3.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year....... 6.00
Parts of a year, per month....... .50

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year.......$1.50
Club of five....... 6.00
Club of twenty....... 20.00

Postage prepaid.
Specimen copies sent free.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TILDEN'S RECORD.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The record conclusively proves that he was—

1. A SECESSIONIST, AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.
2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.
3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO TAXES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.
4. A CORRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.
5. AN ISSUER OF SHINPLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.
6. A MONSTROUS RAILROAD SHARK, WHO AMASSED MILLION BY DEVOURING WESTERN RAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

This great Campaign Document fills four pages of TRIBUNE size. A copy thereof should be placed in the hands of every voter in the West.

Hayes and Wheeler Clubs everywhere should order "Tilden's Record" for distribution.

COST OF THE RECORD.

It will be sent by mail or express, with charges paid, on the following terms:

Per 100 copies.......$1.50
For a dozen copies....... 25
Single copy....... 5

By the 1,000 copies, special rates will be charged.
Send orders immediately for "Tilden's Record."
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ruled at 90¼ cents on the dollar.

TILDEN's chief adjutants at the campaign headquarters in Washington stand aghast at the perjury indictment, and even the usually-complacent quartermasters, commissaries, and sutlers in the grand army of place-hunters glare into the future with gloomy forebodings. Slippery SAM is rated to be in a dilemma which he must either take squarely by the horns or else be butted off the ticket in disgrace.

It has been definitely decided by the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, after due deliberation and mature consideration, though not without strong opposition from a minority of the Committee, to accept the proffer of $250,000 from New York and Philadelphia, and use the money for the purchase of votes in Ohio at the October election. The Cleveland *Leader* makes this statement editorially, and holds itself responsible for its truth.

The question of the Bible in the schools, as viewed by the Rev. JAMES MACLAUGHLAN, of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church; a sermon on "Spiritual Progression," by the Rev. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, of the New England Congregational Church; the farewell sermon of the Rev. H. N. PAYNTER, of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church; and accounts of interesting camp-meeting exercises at Desplaines, Rockford, and Lafayette, Ind., are given in our collection of religious matter this morning.

Uncle JIMMY WILLIAMS, having been taken to task by his Indiana constituents on account of his course in voting for SCOTT LORD's resolution calling for protection to colored Republicans in the South, explains that he was absent when the matter came up, and voted in the affirmative without knowing what it was all about. Having been trapped into a commendable action,—made a mistake and done the right thing for once,—the Hoosier Congressman and candidate for Governor is ashamed of it, and attempts to plead ignorance. The fact is, he knew all about it, and it would be far more to his credit to own up that he was forced into it as a measure of party necessity.

The people of the Tenth Ohio District, and in fact the people of the entire country, are to be congratulated upon the renomination of Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD for Congress, and his acceptance thereof. The fact that he was nominated by acclamation shows that the support in his District will again be united and enthusiastic. Since Mr. BLAINE has gone into the Senate, Mr. GARFIELD may be fairly regarded as the leader of the Republicans in the House, and it is highly important that he should be returned. His large experience, his intimate knowledge of the appropriations, his ability as a speaker, and the fearlessness with which he does battle against the Confederates in Congress, render his re-election a matter of national concern.

Mr. TILDEN's abjuration of his true income in 1862 has brought more terror to the souls of "the unterrified" than any number of railroad-wrecking scandals could do. It is urged, and with great pertinacity, by the anxious party managers that this income charge, being brief and simple, is doubly dangerous, since it is comprehended instantly by the commonest understanding, and thus, as old Mr. STOREY would say, "jumps at once into universal circulation." There is grave uneasiness on this subject among the Democratic sachems in Washington, who are far from being reassured by the extremely diaphanous explanation given out by TILDEN's Secretary—viz.: that the $20,000 of income omitted from the sworn return was not earned in that year. They are constrained to declare that in this instance a poor excuse is worse than none,—that if no better defense or explanation could be furnished, absolute silence would have been the wiser course. The alternative of a more satisfactory refutation of the perjury charge, or of TILDEN's withdrawal from the ticket, is being seriously entertained in Washington.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active Saturday, and generally firm except corn and lard. Mess pork closed 10c per brl higher, at $16.40 cash or seller September or October, and $14.92½ seller the year. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.10@10.12½ cash, and $9.92½@9.95 for October. Meats were firmer, at 6½c for boxed shoulders, 8¼c for do short ribs, and 8½c for do short clears. Lake freights were active, at 2@2¼c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed ⅜@½c higher, at 91¾c for August and 92½c for September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43⅜c cash and 43c for September. Oats closed firmer, at 32c cash and 31½c for September. Rye was stronger, at 55½@56c. Barley advanced 2½@4c, closing easy at 78c asked for September. Hogs were in good demand and were firmer, selling at $5.70@6.40 for common to choice. Cattle were fairly active and firm at Friday's quotations. Sheep were quiet and steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $111 in greenbacks at the close.

We print this morning a most interesting and valuable collection of facts and figures relative to the manufacturing interests of Illinois, and their extent, condition, and prospects. To many of our readers the information embraced in this article will be new and surprising, proving, as it does, that Illinois, in spite of three years of great financial depression and stringency, has made rapid and substantial progress as a manufacturing State, and that her natural resources, facilities, and advantages must inevitably place her in the front rank at some not far distant day. In the requisite essentials of coal, water-power, railway communication, cheap food, etc., the fifty cities and towns from which statements are given offer rare inducements to capital and enterprise.

An interesting letter descriptive of the political situation in Indiana is given in our columns this morning. Just how far and in what degree the Independent third-party movement will affect the October election is at present a matter of considerable uncertainty. It seems to be admitted on all sides that the inflationists of the COOPER-and-CARY stripe, acting upon the theory that their votes will bear fruit in after years, though they prove to be barren so far as immediate victory is concerned, will make a formidable showing in the canvass, and draw largely upon the voting strength of the State at large. Whether this divergence from the regular party lines will most seriously encroach upon the Democratic or the Republican ranks is a matter to be determined chiefly within the ensuing month by the conduct of the campaign. Senator MORTON, who is excellent authority upon Indiana politics, is confident that the main issue will not be the question of more or less greenbacks, but that it will be the question of more or less security against the threatened danger that the party of Copperheads and Confederates may obtain the supremacy in national affairs.

THE NEW REFORMERS.

All agree that the crying necessity in our national affairs, at present, is for reform. Methods of political economy are always of importance; but even these, based though they may be on the national laws of industry, trade, and tariff, which cannot be violated with impunity, must yet yield in importance to measures of moral reform which go to the bottom of all prosperity. For behind economic methods must be moral principle, or nothing can save a nation from the doom that always follows corruption. Of what use is it to have a full Treasury, but a dishonest Treasurer? It only gives the latter the opportunity which he covets, without benefiting the Government or the public. Where would be the gain of general elections through the land, and of a change of party-character in the Administration, if thereby one set of corrupt men were simply exchanged for another? It would be the restless but vain shifting set forth in the rather prosaic lines of WATTS:

> As when a raging fever burns,
> From side to side the sufferer turns,
> And 'tis a poor relief to gain,
> To change the place and keep the pain.

The Democratic party counsels the people to put the Republican party out of power, and to install itself in the high place of authority. This is to be the panacea for all the ills of the day,—for bad times, for unpaid debts, for grasshopper depredations, for Grantism, for Southern massacres, for Indian wars, for dishonest officials, for Credit-Mobilier operations, for municipal "rings," etc. The hope is, that, as the list of evils is long, and the promise of relief is loud and oft-repeated, the people will be induced, in sheer desperation, to make a spasmodic effort at reform, accepting a change of party as equivalent to a cure of the diseases of the body politic. The leaders believe in sudden revolutions of public opinion, and in popular gullibility.

But we have not yet lost confidence in the intelligence, and especially in "the sober second thought," of the American people. Otherwise we should despair of republican institutions. If general education and a free press, added to religious influences, and reinforced by the bitter experience of a civil war, cannot enable them to see that the Democratic party is not to be trusted with political power, at least in this generation, and until the old managers are dead and forgotten, we must lose faith in all that constitutes the hope of patriots. When the authors of the worst evils which afflict the nation ask to be allowed to cure them, it must be upon the principle of the saying, "Set a thief to catch a thief,"—a policy which may answer a temporary turn in minor police arrangements, but can hardly be elevated into a maxim of State. It is too much like putting incendiaries in charge of the Fire Department, on the ground that those who kindle fires must best understand how to extinguish them; or like giving bank premises into the charge of burglars, as these claim to have made a special study of doors, windows, vaults, and locks. The fashionable world used to have an adage, supposed to embody the wisdom of its experience, that "A reformed rake makes the best husband." But results did not always confirm its safety, as a practical rule, for the guidance of mothers and daughters in their matrimonial schemes. The heretofore rake was a difficult character to deal with in the way of reform. Nobody could tell when that work was accomplished in him. It was certainly wise to put him on a long probation. And even then he was apt to backslide when the novelty of marriage was over. The difficulty was, that he could not stand temptation. He fell before the first pretty face. It required very little seduction to overcome his new-born virtue. And so the trustful mamma and the confiding daughter who accepted such a husband were apt to come to grief.

We fear it would be a similar disappointment were the people to put faith in the Democratic party. It is too old a sinner to repent easily. We fear it belongs to a class described by the Hebrew prophet: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil." There is a good deal of the Ethiopian about the Democrats, much as they profess to abhor "the nigger." Both are black, but in the one case the blackness is outside, and in the other inside, and the latter is the harder to wash away. It is amusing to think of the position in which that party would find itself, if once again in power, under a promise to carry out Civil-Service Reform. There would be all the fat offices waiting for the leaders, and all the minor ones standing opposite the hungry "workers." There would be the ancient doctrine of ANDREW JACKSON, "To the victors belong the spoils,"—adopted steadily as the rule of practice since 1828. And then there would be the absolute necessity of providing for the future, so that there would be somebody to look after the primaries and run the machine. Alas! to place sixty thousand offices before that party, and expect it to abstain from using them for political ends, would be to place sixty thousand female beauties before a reformed rake and within his power, and to expect him to remain continent. No such moral miracle is likely to occur.

But we must not forget that Mr. TILDEN is the standard-bearer of the party, and that he bears aloft the inscription, "Reform." Perhaps he is a kind of Paul, converted from the bitterest persecutor to the most zealous apostle. One of two things certainly must be done: it must be proved either that he has ever been a statesman of pure loyalty and unspotted integrity; or else that he is so thoroughly repentant a Rebel and corruptionist that he may be trusted to ferret out and bring to justice his fellow-rogues. The latter is a very honest way of putting things, if the supposition applies; but the former sounds better, and is decidedly more respectable. It has the objection, however, that it is a more difficult statement to sustain by adequate proof. The penitent dodge would be comparatively easy. The sins are all at hand, ready to be described and attested. In fact, the Republicans have saved much trouble by cataloguing them. It would only remain to make the penitence manifest, which might not be without embarrassment, yet could be managed with a sufficiency of words. But it has been thought wiser to undertake the more difficult but respectable *role*; and so Mr. TILDEN steps forth, and says blandly, "I have washed my hands in innocency." His face wears a complacent smile as he spreads out his hands before the public. He wears gloves, however, and the impudent Republicans insist upon pulling them off. Then one finger is seen to be defiled with years of handshaking with a dirty Democrat called TWEED; another with printer's ink from fraudulent ballots, counted in New York State elections; a third with filthy lucre grasped in dealings with railroads; a fourth with the impurity of fellowship with treason in the Civil War; and all the rest with some similar soil of contact with political and pecuniary corruption. It is, indeed, a singular sight,—a professed reformer, with his name in hundreds of party newspapers as the enemy of rings and fraud, and, at the same time, on the docket of a court as defendant in a suit for dishonest appropriation of the property of stockholders of a railroad! And a still stranger sight is threatened, we are told; that of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States under a criminal charge of having falsely sworn to his return of income, in order to escape his just war tax in the struggle to save his country! Alas! for the new reformers and their boasted leader! They seem to forget that pure work must be done with clean hands. The Republicans may congratulate themselves in having a candidate against whom not even party malignity can invent an accusation, and who needs not to take the defensive in this important political campaign.

MR. TILDEN'S "DEFENSE."

After ignoring for several days the serious charge made against Mr. TILDEN by a comparison of two sworn statements contradicting each other, the Democratic newspapers seem to have agreed upon a line of defense. The case against him is clearly set forth as follows:

On Dec. 26, 1863, Mr. TILDEN swore to a return under oath, in which he said: "I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of the City of New York, and County of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."	*In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. TILDEN swore under oath as follows:* "That for such services the defendant, TILDEN, made a charge of $10,000 against said second-mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second-mortgage bondholders on the 17th of October, 1862; . . . that the defendant, TILDEN, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of $10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first-mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said AZARIAH C. FLAGG, . . . and which payment appears under date of Nov. 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said TILDEN, 'on account of professional services.'"

The conclusion forced upon any impartial reader is that Mr. TILDEN swore falsely in one case or the other. The only answer that we can conceive of as effective would be to show that one or the other of the two statements was never made and sworn to by him. This, it seems, it is not possible for Mr. TILDEN to do, and a defense is attempted which was suggested by Mr. TILDEN's private secretary, and has been taken up by the Democratic newspapers with something like the desperation which prompts a drowning man to clutch at a straw. Mr. TILDEN's secretary says that "a lawyer might work for a long time before he got his fee, and a conscientious man would, of course, consider the work he had done from year to year as a case progressed, and that the fee, though received in one year, was not his income for that year; it had been, in fact, earned each year during the progress of the case. That was all there was about the matter." If this is all that is to be said in explanation of TILDEN's contradictory statements, it had better not have been said at all. The law required him to return his actual income within the year,—that is, the money received from all sources,—and it had been decided by the Courts over and over again that the law required just this. Mr. TILDEN, a lawyer himself, could not have been ignorant of it. Besides, if he had been earning this fee of $20,000 in previous years, did he return any part of it as his income before he received it? He could scarcely have done this, as it was not an income until it came into his hands; but, if not, then there was a part of his income on which he paid no tax. That is exactly the point. He swindled the Government and swore to a false return in order to do so. Mr. TILDEN's "defense" seems also to be based on the assumption that in the year 1862, when he swore his income was only $7,118, he had received nothing but this single fee of $20,000. This will scarcely do. Did Mr. TILDEN get no other fees for a whole year, notwithstanding his large practice as a corporation lawyer? Had he no dividends, interest, rents, or other resources, notwithstanding he had already amassed a large fortune? It is more probable that his income for the year 1862 was $100,000, the $20,000 having been but a single item; but he swore that it was only $7,118. The theory of Mr. TILDEN's "defense" would enable any man so disposed to whittle his income down to insignificance. The professional man might with equal propriety maintain that he really began to earn his income of this year when he was a school-boy, as it was there he began the eduction which subsequently secured him his income. This is the *reductio ad absurdum*. The simple fact is that a sworn statement has been found in which TILDEN admits that in the year 1862 he received $20,000 for services to one client alone, and another sworn statement in which he claimed that his entire income for that year was only $7,118. And, to make the matter worse, one of these sworn statements was made for the purpose of swindling the Government out of its tax at a time when its necessities were greatest. Yet the Democratic party still desires the people of this country to elect this man the Chief Magistrate of this nation.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The war between Servia and Turkey rapidly draws to a close, and, notwithstanding the apparent repulse of the Turks at Alexinatz, the Prince MILAN is reported as making propositions to the Sublime Porte for a cessation of hostilities. In seeking for the causes of this sudden failure of the Servians—the war has lasted but six weeks—the impartial observer will not fail to attribute the victory of Turkey to the moral aid and comfort she has received from England. It is not so much Turkey as England that has once more crushed the Christians and returned them to the horrors and persecutions of Turkish tyranny, and she has sacrificed them because she has feared their liberation from Turkish rule might be disastrous to her Eastern policy. The infamous conduct of the Tory Government, not only in not speaking the word that might have prevented this struggle and compelled the Turks to treat the Christians like human beings, but also in resolutely ignoring the fiendish atrocities of the Turks, will be condemned by the whole civilized world when this war is over. It is gratifying to observe that the better class of the English press is already holding Mr. DISRAELI and his party responsible. The *Spectator* calls attention to the fact that the Bulgarian atrocities were first announced in the *Daily News*, having been forwarded by its correspondent, for whose good faith many of the members of the House of Commons vouched, and that his reports were corroborated by Mr. SCHUYLER, the American Consul-General, who was traveling with him. In addition to this, the correspondents of the *Times* and other London papers sent similar reports, and these in turn were confirmed by the reports of the correspondents of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin papers, and by the statements of foreign Consuls. When these facts were brought to the attention of the Government, Mr. DISRAELI not only would not entertain them, but treated the whole affair in a jocular manner. The papers to which we have referred, however, are not inclined to allow this astonishing action of DISRAELI to pass without comment. On the other hand, they do not hesitate to apply the lash. The *Spectator* says:

> It is not levity with which Mr. DISRAELI is charged in this matter, though he has been guilty of it, but with leaden-heartedness, with carelessness alike of human suffering and English honor, when neglect of either makes it easier for him to carry out a policy on which he has set his heart, and which, the moment these "snub-nosed Saxons," as he calls us in "Coningsby," have returned to their homes, he will pursue as tenaciously, in spite of the revelations now certain, as at first.

The *Saturday Review* says:

> All the Servians can do is to fight on, amidst untold miseries, but relying on the suffering which winter will inflict on Asiatics, until either Russia catches fire, or the overthrow of the bad Government now controlling English foreign policy allows Great Britain once more to show herself the friend of the outraged and oppressed. A Carlist war, with a European war at the end of it, would be a fine conclusion to the policy which Mr. DISRAELI wishes to end in a restoration of the Turkish *status quo*, and which Lord DERBY desires should result in a "pacification," brought about by English moral influence, and nearly certain to endure at least eight months.

It has been reserved for Mr. DISRAELI to close an otherwise brilliant career as leader of his party in the House of Commons with a deed of shame and infamy that will forever tarnish his name and fame. The Premier of a great Government, who, for the sake of party policy, could deliberately withhold the information of these atrocities from the House, and, when they were forced upon him, treat them with levity, is in effect as cruel as the Turk himself who inflicted the atrocities upon defenseless women and little children. It is a pitiful commentary upon Tory greed and timidity.

JUDGE CATON'S LETTER INDORSING TILDEN'S LOYALTY.

The readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE have undoubtedly read Judge CATON's letter certifying to the Unionism of Slippery SAM TILDEN during the War, and have also undoubtedly come to the conclusion that the good Judge has been sadly imposed upon by the railroad wrecker. The Judge himself was an ardent Union man and War-Democrat during the Rebellion, and he did all that he could, although it was an extremely difficult task, to get other Democrats up to his standard of loyalty. He followed sacredly the maxims and precepts of DOUGLAS, and he used every effort to make the War a success and to help the Administration suppress the Rebellion. There is no doubt of that. Judge CATON nevertheless is a strong Democrat, and, while he disliked to see the feeling of disloyalty that was manifested by his own party, he was, notwithstanding, charitably disposed toward it, felt like condoning its faults, and was at any time ready to accept lip-protestations of fealty as honest sentiments. Judge CATON, however, is the last man in the world to whom TILDEN would unbosom himself freely or express his honest sentiments in conversation. He was sharp enough or sympathizing enough not to outrage the Judge's feelings by telling him he was not loyal; on the other hand, it was easier for him to pretend, to dissemble, and to conceal his real sentiments. In addition to this, it must be remembered that the Judge in his letter only produces his general recollection of a private conversation held fifteen years ago in which TILDEN acquiesced in what the Judge was anxious to find out,—in other words, while the good Judge talked and talked, the Slippery TILDEN winked and winked with his sinister eye, and the good Judge took it all in as law and gospel. This is all there is to Judge CATON's letter. His desire to save TILDEN is creditable to his good heart, but it is not creditable to his intelligence. His letter is not in accordance with the facts.

What are these facts? Mr. TILDEN is best known in New York, where he has figured in politics for half a century. We leave out of question his railroad-wrecking business, in which he has figured for about the same length of time all over the country, to the damage of stockholders. In the State of New York there is not a human being, friend or foe, who can put his finger on a single loyal act of TILDEN performed during the War, a single loyal speech, or a single loyal remark. He has no record that shows what he has done for the Union, no record to show that he ever sympathized with the soldier, or that he ever aided the Government in any manner. On the other hand, it has been shown—and not disproved by his best friends—that he made violent State-sovereignty speeches in 1860, justifying the right of secession. It has been shown, and not disproved, that he was a member and one of the founders of that infamous Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge that flooded the country with treasonable literature when the Union cause was in its most extreme peril. It has been shown, and not disproved, that he refused to attend the great Union Square meeting in New York City that was called to encourage and aid the Government. It has been shown, and not disproved, that he was a member of the Committee in the Democratic National Convention that framed the resolution declaring the War a failure. It was not until after SHERMAN had made his march to the sea, and GRANT had been victorious in Virginia, and the Union fleet had been successful, that he proved himself a hypocrite and coward by crawfishing and deserting his former friends in their adversity. All of his public acts showed him to be on the side of the enemies of the Government, and to such an extent that, when Mr. KASSON made this charge against him, Mr. HEWITT, before replying, failing to get any information from TILDEN's friends, and knowing nothing himself, was compelled to telegraph to TILDEN himself, receiving in reply a dispatch stating that there was no doubt as to TILDEN's position during the War. And this dispatch, meaning neither one thing nor the other, being capable of a double construction, is all that the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee can parade as a certificate for TILDEN's loyalty. The certificate, of course, is worthless, as it would answer equally well for VALLANDIGHAM, LEE, or STONEWALL JACKSON. In view of such facts as these, the letter of good Judge CATON is a pleasant outburst of charitable sentiment, but, beyond this, throws no light upon TILDEN's loyalty. If TILDEN was a loyal man, why does not some one of his numerous blowers and strikers put his finger on one single act showing that loyalty?

THE BRAVO POISONING MYSTERY.

While Paris from time to time develops the most revolting and blood-curdling of sensational horrors, London seems to have a specialty of mysteries in its criminal record. The BRAVO poisoning case has been so well worked up that its fame has spread abroad throughout the world. It is said that it would have been passed by, like scores of other cases, without attracting particular attention outside of the immediate neighborhood where the parties lived, had it not been for an enterprising newspaper,—the London *Telegraph*,—which resolved to make a sensation of it, and derived its profit therefrom by running up its circulation to 120,000 copies during the twenty-three days of the Coroner's inquest. Indeed, the first Coroner's jury who had the case passed it over lightly, and decided that BRAVO had committed suicide. But the relatives of the deceased caused it to be reopened; another Coroner's jury was impaneled; eminent counsel represented the Crown, Mrs. BRAVO, Mrs. COX, her intimate friend and companion, BRAVO's relatives, Dr. GULLY, and all others nearly or remotely interested; a large number of witnesses were examined, and subjected to a rigidness of cross-examination entirely unparalleled in a Coroner's inquest; and, after a month of inquisition, the Grand Jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that Mr. CHARLES DELAUNEY TURNER BRAVO did not commit suicide; that he did not meet his death by misadventure; that he was willfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic; but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person or persons." This verdict is as remarkable and mysterious as the case itself; and, in view of the character of the testimony taken, we can see no other provocation for it than a desire to prolong the mystery. It looks simply as though the Coroner's jury did not want to spoil a good story by affirming what appears to have been simply a case of suicide, admitted before death by the deceased himself. BRAVO had married a Mrs. RICARDO, who, during her widowhood, had contracted a criminal intimacy with one Dr. GULLY, a man double her age, who seems to have been a successful quack. This intimacy was fully confessed to BRAVO before marriage, and he on his part confessed to a similar *liaison* with another woman. The marriage was contracted with the understanding that both should mutually forgive and forget, but Mrs. BRAVO's testimony, corroborated by others, was that BRAVO was unequal to the self-imposed discipline, and that he was jealous of GULLY constantly, though it does not appear that the intimacy between GULLY and Mrs. BRAVO was continued after the marriage. On the eve of BRAVO's death he had also remonstrated with his wife about drinking too much wine,—a fault to which she was addicted. On the other hand, there was evidence showing that BRAVO's conduct during the day previous to the suicide was not different from usual, though this, we should say, would be found to be the case in nine out of every ten suicides among persons of the better classes.

The evidence tending to establish a case of suicide was furnished mainly by Mrs. COX, who was the companion of Mrs. BRAVO, AMELIA BUSHNELL, one of Mrs. BRAVO's servants, and Sir WILLIAM GULL, one of the surgeons called in before BRAVO's death. Mrs. COX says that when she went into BRAVO's room, when he had called out in suffering, he exclaimed: "I have taken poison, but don't tell FLORENCE,"—his wife. Mrs. COX roused the house, sent out for medical aid, and told the doctors what BRAVO had said to her, which seems to show that she had no desire to conceal anything. Two of the physicians, Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. BELL, repeated to the dying BRAVO what Mrs. COX had told them, and he replied that he did not remember having said anything about poison, but told them he had rubbed his gums with laudanum, and might have swallowed some of it; but, as the poison subsequently found in the stomach was antimony, this would not be intelligible, except on the theory that he did not want his wife to know he had committed suicide. This theory gains strength from the fact that, a short time after, when he and Mrs. COX were again alone, he said to her, "Why did you tell them? Does FLORENCE know I poisoned myself?" Sir WILLIAM GULL's testimony was that he said to deceased, "This is not a case of disease; you are dying of poison"; to which BRAVO replied that he "took it himself," but maintained afterwards that he had taken nothing but laudanum. It is not at all improbable that he believed he had taken laudanum, while he actually took tartar emetic, it having been brought out in the testimony that tartar emetic had been purchased by the coachman to kill rats. AMELIA BUSHNELL, a servant, testified that, when Mrs. COX asked BRAVO where he got what had made him ill, he replied, "Out of your bottle, FLORENCE," and that he repeated to Sir WILLIAM GULL that he had taken laudanum, but added: "If it was not laudanum, I do not know what it was." There was nothing in any of the evidence which pointed to anybody as having deliberately poisoned the man, and, had it not been for the confessed irregular morals of the family, it is not likely that any such conclusion would have been reached. As it was, the jury could find nothing which directly connected any one with the willful poisoning which they concluded was the work of somebody beside himself. So the mystery remains a mystery still; and it has now attained so much notoriety that many persons will probably bring it up from time to time in order to share this notoriety, and even add new suspicions and complications by their own perjury in order to gratify a morbid ambition in that direction.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

A correspondent in Iowa writes to us as follows concerning the tariff:

> *To the Editor of The Tribune.*
>
> CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Aug. 23.—I am a constant reader of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and am well pleased with the able manner in which most important questions are discussed, particularly the silver and the tariff questions. Strong advocates of a high protective tariff in this section assert that the price of all domestic goods, such as woolens, flannels, cottons, American silks, pig-iron, Bessemer steel, etc., etc., is less now than it was in 1860. Is this a fact? And, if so, are not the same goods correspondingly cheaper in foreign countries? Could we not now purchase most goods abroad cheaper than in New York, or from home manufacturers?
>
> CONSTANT READER.

The general prostration of industry all over the world, and especially in this country since the panic of 1873, has materially reduced the cost of production. Consumption has declined so largely that a reduction of prices is a matter of necessity. This falling-off in prices of all manufactured commodities has been more marked in the United States than elsewhere, because prices had been so much higher here than elsewhere. Since 1860 there have been great improvements in machinery, and these had the effect of reducing the cost of production. During the period from 1862 to 1873 the United States were cursed with a protective tax, which deprived the American people of all the blessings of increased and cheapened production. During the same period all mankind outside of the United States enjoyed the blessings of wools and woolen goods, of iron and steel goods, of silks and linens, cheaper and in greater abundance than at any previous period. The American people alone were denied the benefits of this abundance and this cheapness. They were taxed to the utmost limit of endurance.

The panic of 1873, however, had a serious effect on this condition of affairs. Our manufacturers made goods for the home market exclusively; they had nothing to sell. When they had had a surplus, they suspended production until they had worked off their old stocks. The panic was followed by such a stringency and such a retrenchment of expenditures as to take from them one-half or more of the ordinary consumption of the home market. The prices had to fall, and the fall of prices had to be preceded by a reduction of wages and a reduction of the whole cost of production. Manufactures were prostrated. To insist on the protected prices was to destroy the sale; the tariff excluded competing foreign productions.

The manufacturers did the best thing possible. Our iron manufacturers sent their iron to Canada, where it was sold in competition with British iron; the policy of protection was abandoned; and iron has since been sold in this country at such reduced prices that foreign iron would not have competed had the tariff been reduced one-half.

Our cotton manufacturers, instead of relying on a protective duty of 40 per cent in gold, have begun making goods for export, and have for a year been selling American cotton goods in England and Germany in successful competition with British cottons. They have begun to sell their cotton cloths to other countries, of course at prices in competition with the cheapest. They have revived home consumption by the large reduction of prices, and at a sale of prints last week, in New York, the prices at which the goods sold did not exceed the duty levied on the same goods by the tariff.

In one of the late reports of the woolen manufacturers, it was stated that American woolen goods were now produced and sold nearly as cheaply as the same goods in other countries, and that, if the tariff tax on wools was repealed, our manufacturers could export their woolen goods and sell them in other countries.

In the face of all this, the duty on cotton goods remains at an average of 40 per cent, and on woolen goods it ranges from 45 to 90 per cent. The tariff at this time is operating to the oppression of the manufacturers. It cuts them off from cheap raw material. The manufacturers of England have the whole world from which to obtain their raw material, while our manufacturers are compelled, under their own protective tariff, to pay a tax of from 30 to 50 per cent for many indispensable articles. The tariff no longer protects, except in a limited number of articles, but it prohibits revenue, and it now retards home production. The revenue from the tariff is declining heavily every year. As the prices at which goods are sold at home and abroad decline, the tariff becomes more and more prohibitory. Imports fall off, and there is a deficiency in the revenue. During 1874-'5-'6, there was a large and annually increasing deficiency. It is estimated that the deficiency for 1877 will be still greater, and yet Congress cannot be induced to give the least consideration to the necessity of modifying the tariff, and reducing it to a revenue standard.

The *Nation* makes a rather weak defense of Mr. TILDEN's connection with the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and sustains Mr. TILDEN's position in the matter that the present owners and managers of the road have no authority to inquire into the case because he and his associates made the purchase for the purpose of reorganization on their own account, and not as Trustees for the old stockholders and creditors. But there is one point which the *Nation* strangely overlooks. If Mr. TILDEN and his associates did not act as Trustees, but bought in the road on their own account and legitimately made $284,000 by the transaction, what right had Mr. TILDEN to charge the Company $36,500 for services as attorney or Trustee while acting entirely for himself? Was not this, taking Mr. TILDEN's and the *Nation's* own view of the matter, obtaining money under false pretenses? And while the *Nation* is inclined to deprecate the charges that have been brought against Mr. TILDEN, we are curious to know what it will have to say in regard to the exposition of TILDEN's sworn income return for the year 1862. In that year Mr. TILDEN swore that his income was only a little more than $7,000, but recently, in his answer to the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad suit, he has sworn that he received during the year 1862 the sum of $20,000 from this Company alone. Does the *Nation* think that this contradiction of sworn statements ought also to have been suppressed? We can scarcely believe that it will follow the example of the Democratic press, and ignore the case altogether.

The Democratic Congressional Convention that met at Austin, Texas, recently, went into business on a large scale. Discovering that the preponderance of Democrats in the Lone-Star State would make a vigorous canvass unnecessary, the Convention set up a job to export TILDEN men to Louisiana to vote, and vote often, and to see that Republicans shall not vote at all. It is a pretty scheme, and we shall hear before long of "Radical outrages" in which the honest voters of Louisiana will be shot down like dogs by the emigrants from Texas.

After weighing the subject thoughtfully, HALSTEAD asks:

> All things considered, would it not be advisable for the National Democratic Committee to invite Mr. TILDEN to step down and out, and then substitute the name of PETER COOPER on the Presidential ticket? Though a little wild on the currency question, Mr. COOPER is an honest man, who has not made his fortune by wrecking dilapidated railroad companies, and no investigation, however searching, would show that he did not pay his income tax during the War like an honest man willing to bear his proportion of the burden of the great struggle for national life.

A man named JULIAN was driving a wagon load of giant powder along a St. Louis road, when he discovered fire in the bottom of the vehicle. One box had just caught, when he coolly turned and threw it out. Finding he could not extinguish the flames, he drove the wagon into a ditch, and, unhitching the horses, drove them a short distance away before the explosion came. People were thrown down and houses wrecked, but the plucky driver got away with his uninjured horses.

A Charleston (S. C.) man named NIXON has originated a novel entertainment, to which the Charlestonians are bidden at a fixed rate *per capita*. He proposes to be screwed in a coffin, and buried under 6 feet of closely-packed earth, from which sequestered retreat he promises to work his way in an hour and a half. The Charleston people insist that the first act in the performance shall be successful, but they generously offer to excuse NIXON in the event of a failure to resurrect himself.

Old Sham TILDEN has nearly reached the end of his sixty-seventh year. Col. INGERSOLL says he has no more flesh on him than an old umbrella. The New York *World*, however, insists that he is not as old as BILL ALLEN, and that the ladies ought to be thereby encouraged to work for "TILDEN and a wedding in the White House." A rag baby could, in that case, says the *Commercial*, be supplied by HENDRICKS, and the happy family would be complete.

The death of M. OLLIVIER, the famous French duellist, in a recent passage-at-arms with a novice, M. FEUILHERADE, resulted in the discovery that M. OLLIVIER was not the brave man he pretended to be. He forced the combat on his opponent, and was run through the chest on the third rally. After death it was discovered that he wore a cuirass, and, so far from going out in a blaze of glory, his memory is heaped with obloquy.

If the statute of limitations does not prevent it, there is a strong probability that the Republicans will land SAM TILDEN in the Penitentiary for perjury and swindling the Government in making his income returns before the Democrats can get him into the White House, where he would be able to pardon himself out. It is a pretty close race as to which place he will reach first—with the Penitentiary a little ahead.

The misfortune of CARL BURK, who was robbed in his sleep on a New Haven steamer, and then thrown overboard, has brought out another victim, who writes to a New York paper on the subject. He claims to have been drugged and robbed, some time ago, and says that his experience and that of CARL BURK are not at all exceptional. There seems to be something wrong on the New Haven boats.

The Master of the schooner *Newport*, bound from New York to Windsor, reports that he spoke a 16-foot boat out at sea, whose Captain claimed to be bound for England. There was a lady on board, and the Captain admitted that it was a case of elopement. They were steering wild, and the Master of the *Newport* thinks they went to the bottom before his arrival in port.

A contemptible coward named HORACE COX stood by while a negro beat a white woman to death near New Rochelle (N. Y.), the other day, refusing to interfere because the murderer and his victim were man and wife. The unfortunate woman called on COX repeatedly for help, but he declined to assist her because he did not wish to become "mixed-up" in her quarrels.

We can think of nothing where reform is so necessary as in SAM TILDEN's mode of making his income returns under oath. What sort of a qualification is it for President for the candidate to make false income returns on his war-tax and swear to the falsehood? TILDEN possesses that qualification in a high degree.

The letter of Pope PIUS IX. to JEFF DAVIS, recognizing the Southern Confederacy, has just turned up in the Richmond archives. It is a formidable document, written in Latin, and congratulates JEFF that he was animated with purely pious feelings of peace and tranquility.

The Neptune House, on Rockaway Beach (L. I.), was built on a quicksand, and last week the guests found it was sinking, and deserted it. Hotel proprietors have been sinking money all along the seashore this season, but this is the first report of a house going after the capital.

A New York lawyer, named WILLIAM HENRY COTTERILL, has taken a change of venue to London with $40,000 which he swindled his clients of.

PERSONAL.

Madame Sophie Goldsmith has been made a Ph. D. by the University of Zurich.

Anna Dickinson may be expected West some time in October with her new and original play and acting.

Nilsson has had a tremendous reception in Sweden. At Stockholm no hall proved sufficiently large, and the Cathedral was made a sacred opera-house.

Rutherford B. Hayes never teased the girls at school and studiously eschewed spit-balls. These are the least of various good qualities recently discovered by a campaign biographer.

Col. Higginson has in course of preparation a "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers," which will be a companion volume to his "Young Folks' History of the United States."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* actually confounded the M. de Tocqueville recently reported dead with the author of "Democracy in America." The latter departed this life in April, 1859.

Miss Ellen E. Drew, of Boston Highlands, jumped overboard from her boat in a rough sea and rescued a child that had fallen from another boat, whose managers were too much frightened to wear about.

It has been noticed that all the prominent humorists in the country are Republicans. They find their material for ridicule in the Democratic party, and prefer to vote with the party they don't ridicule.

Gen. Lew Wallace is writing a new novel. His "Fair God" was a good deal talked about in the newspapers, but seldom called for at the bookstores. The serious statement, therefore, that it has reached a sixth edition reminds one of Scribe's

character whose treatise on Croup brought him into fame by being conveniently out of stock when asked for.

The Dowager Lady Lytton nas published a volume of meditations, with the somewhat sentimental title "Shells from the Sands of Time." Therein she discusses the servant-girl question in a learned way.

Prof. Huxley's address at Buffalo before the American Association for the Advancement of Science was especially noticeable for a complimentary reference contained in it to Prof. Marsh's collections in New Haven.

Lord Nelson did not say at the Battle of Trafalgar, as reported, when asked to take off his decorations, "In honor I have won them, and in honor I will wear them." What he did say was, "This is not a time to talk of changing coats."

There is a proposition in the Tenth Massachusetts District to succeed Seelye with Seelye. The coming man lives at Easthampton, and is alluded to as a brother of the Amherst Professor, though whether figuratively or absolutely so we are unable to say.

Dr. E. C. Wines, the prison-reformer, has been endowed with the medal of Professor and Correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, in token of his long and distinguished services in the cause of prison-reform.

The Austrian Government has lately passed a law compelling all dealers in beer at Vienna to mark on their glasses a line below which the froth must not subside. The glasses are gauged by Government officials. What a paradise for the beer-drinker!

Sainte-Beuve's suppressed article on the "Brummagem Cæsar" is now said to have been provoked by an unlucky slip of the Emperor, who, three years after the clever critic had quitted the *Moniteur* for the *Constitutionnel*, said to him, "I read you with interest in the *Moniteur*."

The two new Bishoprics of St. Albans and Cornwall in England are endowed partly by generous sacrifices on the part of existing Bishops, partly by private subscription, and partly by a hocus-pocus purchase by Government of property belonging to the Bishop of Winchester for a price above the actual value.

The New York *Tribune*, in noticing the recent death of Paulina Wright Davis, refers to her as one who innocently espoused the atrocious free-love doctrines of Woodhull and Claflin. She was a woman of unimpeachable character, and, as soon as her eyes were opened to the logical consequences of the theory, she abandoned the crew of fanatics in disgust.

Some ingenious liquor-dealer has invented a story about George Stravarides, of Smyrna, who drank 100 drachms of brandy daily, and yet lived to be 132 years of age, being to the last vigorous and in full possession of all his faculties. We feel a little doubtful about the identity of George, and question whether Smyrna has ever been called upon to mourn his loss.

M. Louis Say, writing to the Secretary of the French Geographical Society, announces his intention to make a new journey of exploration in North Africa with M. Largeau during the coming winter. The chief object is to endeavor to open up the commercial routes between the basin of the Niger and Algeria, and to make the ports of the French colony the outlets of these lines.

A London correspondent writes touchingly of Mrs. Bravo, the London lady who was suspected of poisoning her husband, saying that her face is covered with "a shadow of deep-seated sorrow, as if life had ceased to charm." They say she drinks; rum is a great breeder of "deep-seated sorrow," and any man who has been out all night will tell you in the morning that "life has ceased to charm."

The proposition of Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, to give 50,000 francs for an American statue to be presented to France, is generally esteemed ill-advised, as it interferes with the projected French statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The same class of people are called upon to subscribe for both objects, and the consequence is that the money which should all go in one channel is divided into two.

A Bristol, Eng., paper announces that a lady of fortune has just presented the Rev. Flavel Cook, the clergyman who a short time since fought so gallantly for the personality of the devil, with a sum of £2,000. This gift makes, with other subscriptions, a sum of about $30,000 which has been given to Mr. Cook, independently of which his friends paid the heavy costs of the legal proceedings. Surely never was the championship of the devil—certainly by a clergyman—so well rewarded.

Lord Russell wrote to Lord Granville, apropos of the speeches on the Eastern question delivered in Parliament by the latter and by Mr. Gladstone: "I confess there appears to me a want of earnest purpose in these speeches. It is too like the old Joe Miller joke: 'What are you doing, Tom? Nothing, sir. And what are you doing, Jack? Helping Tom, sir.' It seems to me that we ought, with our fleet at Besika and our Ambassador at Constantinople, to insist upon an instant termination to the atrocities practiced in Bulgaria and other parts of Turkey."

It is no unusual thing for the feminine visitor at the Centennial to call an attendant mysteriously on one side and inquire in subdued accents for "Miss Ordway's night-dress." This far-famed garment, it has been stated in countless newspapers, was sold by the Egyptian Department to Miss Ordway, of Reading, who is about to become a bride. In accordance with the rules of the Exposition, it could not be removed from the building until Nov. 1, and was therefore ticketed, "Purchased by Miss Ordway, of Reading," and left on view. The Centennial visitor who knows all this, and who has heard, moreover, fabulous stories about the thinness of the night-dress and its surpassing beauty, always hastens to the Egyptian Department to see it. Need we say that it is too thin to be seen? It is not there; it never was there; it is a myth,—the invention of a fertile, but unveracious, newspaper-correspondent.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—J. S. Nowell, Boston; the Rev. S. H. Mallery, Iowa; J. C. Patterson, Milwaukee; Gen. E. B. Partridge, San Francisco; G. H. Ball, New York; Gen. R. C. Cushing, Nebraska; C. F. Avery, New York; the Hon. Walter Hinchman, Philadelphia; J. W. Paddock, Omaha; A. C. Roberts, St. Louis.... *Sherman House*—Paul J. Sorg, Cincinnati; W. A. Hidden, New Albany; R. W. S. Vidal and G. Gardner, England; W. Basbyshell and J. G. McClellan, St. Louis; L. McMahon, Clinton, Ia.; F. Cunliffe Owen, England; Charles Pius, Omaha; Harry Watkins and D. L. Golden, St. Louis; M. M. Miller, C. A. Allen, and R. Gould, Omaha.... *Grand Pacific*—J. H. Stewart, Lafayette; V. K. Glass, Georgetown, Ky.; H. P. Westerman, Pekin; A. Jordon and Joseph Morgan, Dubuque; T. B. Campbell, Frank G. Campbell, and F. H. Campbell, St. Paul; A. L. Osborn, Laporte; Judge E. Wakeley and Judge J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; G. E. Howard, Spotted Tail Agency; C. E. Hastings, Red Cloud Agency.... *Gardner House*—R. B. Balling, Virginia; J. W. Bolling, New York; W. A. Goodwyn, Memphis; J. H. Murphy and J. A. Crawford, Davenport; E. C. Smith, Toledo; S. C. Bennett, Palmyra; Charles Loomis, Rushville; J. L. Monier, Naples; S. L. and O. G. Watson, Princeton.... *Palmer House*—G. H. Rodgers, Baltimore; E. C. Sterling, St. Louis; J. N. and C. Atkinson and L. S. Ford, Mississippi; C. R. Railey, New Orleans; B. J. West, Jr., Belvidere (Ill.) *Register*; Asa K. Butts, J. N. Taylor, and J. M. B. McNaey, New York; G. S. Van Wagoner, St. Louis; C. C. Cole, Des Moines; F. W. Hodwen, England.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—In the lake region slowly falling barometer after temporary rise along lower lakes, winds mostly from southwest to southeast, rising temperature, and clearer or fair weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas along Lake Superior.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.20	59	59	S., gentle....	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.17	67	41	E., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.13	69	39	E., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.11	70	40	E., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.11	65	64	S. E., gentle..	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.11	64	73	S. E., gentle..	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 73. Minimum, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena.......	30.08	53	W., gentle..	......	Clear.
Breckinridge.	29.84	69	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.09	65	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland.....	30.16	53	S. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Davenport....	30.10	66	Calm........	......	Clear.
Detroit........	30.10	63	S. W., light.	......	Clear.
Duluth........	29.95	62	Calm.........	......	Fair.
Escanaba	30.04	63	S. W., fresh.	......	Fair.
Grand Haven.	30.12	53	Calm........	......	Clear.
Port Huron...	30.11	58	S. W., light.	......	Clear.
Keokuk........	30.06	65	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.06	65	S., fresh....	......	Fair.
Marquette	30.01	65	S. W., gen..	......	Clear.
Milwaukee ...	30.13	60	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha.........	29.91	70	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Rochester	30.08	60	W., fresh...	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.09	63	S. W., light.	......	Clear.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The Typographical Union yesterday fixed the price of composition on morning papers at 45 cents per 1,000 ems,—a reduction of 10 per cent; and on afternoon papers at 40 cents per 1,000 ems,—a reduction of 20 per cent. Where weekly hands are employed a reduction of 10 per cent was made, which will pay at the rate of $16 to $20 per week.

FOREIGN.

The Powers Agree to Request an Armistice of the Porte.

Prince Milan to Be Required to Sue for Peace Directly to Turkey.

Two Columns of Servians Mistake Each Other for Enemies.

Wounded Bulgarians Willing to Die Rather than Submit to Surgical Treatment.

TURKEY.

MORE TURKISH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says: "While Prince Milan is showing his good sense in trying to negotiate peace, Russian officers continue to arrive in great numbers, and Gen. Tchernayeff, by repeated attacks upon the Turkish lines, is doing his best to make negotiations abortive. He has hurried so far that the Porte, in reply to a tender of mediation by the Powers, has plainly declined to listen to a proposal until Alexinatz shall have surrendered. Consequently, fighting there continues. The Servian authorities report great victories, but without foundation. The Servians may have driven back the Turkish columns which advanced from St. Stephen, and, getting off level ground, were obliged to retreat; but the Turks are on the right and left banks of the Morava on a level with Alexinatz."

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

There is a possibility of the occupation of the Servian frontier and of Belgrade itself by an Austrian corps of 5,000 men. The Austrians on the Save and Danube are ready to march at a moment's notice.

SERVIAN DISCONTENT.

A telegram from Belgrade reports that the discontent among the people on account of the negotiations is daily becoming more intense. Among other demands of foreign representatives, a cessation of hostilities is refused by the Ministry.

MILAN MUST ADDRESS THE PORTE.

A dispatch from Vienna asserts that the Porte requires that Prince Milan shall address his demands for peace directly to the Turkish Government.

MEDIATION.

A Berlin special announces that, at a Council of the Servian Cabinet, Prince Milan's resolution in favor of mediation was approved, 8 to 1.

A FEARFUL BLUNDER.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Daldtchin reports that on Tuesday two columns of Servian troops at Alexinatz mistook each other for the enemy, and a serious fight took place before the error was discovered.

STRANGE PREJUDICE.

Some Bulgarian volunteers shot their commander, who ordered them to advance. The wounded man declined to have an operation performed by English surgeons, as do nine in ten natives in similar cases, although they know death will follow their refusal.

AN ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Powers have agreed to request the Porte to accede to a suspension of hostilities. Turkey is resolved to grant only a short armistice for the purpose of accelerating a settlement of the terms of peace.

"PUNCH'S" REPORTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BELGRADE, July 27.—There has been a great battle, but as it is not yet known when, between whom, and with what result it has been fought, I delay sending particulars.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—It is officially announced that the Turkish army, under Bunkum Pasha, has achieved a glorious victory over the Servians in the neighborhood of Tchsntiza. The Servians, who were under the command of Gen. Vvwztks, numbered 40,000, and had twenty cannon. After a long day's fight, in which the Turks accomplished prodigies of valor, the Servians were compelled to evacuate all their positions. They left 20,000 dead on the field, 15,000 of them were taken prisoners, and the rest of the 40,000 are now in full flight. Bunkum Pasha took eighty cannon, and is confident of capturing the remainder. The Turkish loss is but slight, and it is generally considered that the war is virtually over.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RAGUSA, July 23.—Col. Xnitiskwi is marching on Scutsloklics. This is important, and may be decisive. The movement is creating much excitement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BELGRADE, July 29.—I mentioned in my last telegram that a great battle had been fought, and I am now in a position to give you all the particulars. On July 25 the Servians, 5,000 strong, under Gen. Vvwztks, attacked the strong position which the Turks held at Tchsntiza. After two days' incessant fighting the fortunes of war inclined to Gen. Vvwztks, and the Turks were beaten along the whole line. This virtually ends the whole war.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA July 30.—You must not believe any telegrams sent you from Belgrade, or, indeed, from any place except here. The stories about sanguinary engagements are all false. As a matter of fact there has been no fighting at all yet. Rely upon me, as soon as there is a battle, to send you full and truthful particulars.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ODESSA, July 20.—Gen. Kilklitz has been recalled. Owing to the deplorable ignorance of the natives of this town, I am at present unable to tell you who the General is, where he has been recalled from, why he has been recalled, who has recalled him, and what is going to be done with him.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, July 31.—Berlin is the only place where any trustworthy information can be obtained from the seat of war. Constantinople, in particular, is a hot-bed of lies. There has been much severe fighting, but with no important results. Rely upon me for early news.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—The Turks have won another great victory. This is official. Hopes are loudly expressed here that your correspondent at Belgrade may have been hanged.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BELGRADE, Aug. 1.—The Servians have totally defeated the Turkish army. There was much rejoicing here last night when it was announced that your correspondent had been shot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—I implore you to put no faith in any telegrams but those I send you. There has been no fighting at all.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—It is worse than useless to present anything except my contributions. There has been more severe fighting. This is true.

To Our Special Correspondents.

PUNCH OFFICE, Aug. 2.—Come home at once. I can't understand a word of what you are sending me. You contradict each other all round, and I can't make out your names, places, or dates. I believe you are all at Margate. But, wherever you are, you had better come home. Rely upon one thing—no more remittances will be sent. PUNCH.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Providence Press.

The Servians have been driven out of Gurgusovatz; Harvatovitch has fallen back on Alexinatz; Sevenyearsovitch has defeated Crackyerjawigatz; and Pulldownyervestovitch has inflicted a crushing blow on Wipofyerchinoski. Particulars in later editions.

FRANCE.

WORKINGMEN'S BANQUET.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A banquet was given to-day to the independent delegates representing workingmen who have returned from the Philadelphia Exhibition. Desmoulins described his visit, and others made speeches. Letters from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc were read. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to their friends in America for the cordial reception given to the delegates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTEST FOR DISRAELI'S SEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A close contest is expected at the election in Buckinghamshire to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the Peerage, between Mr. Fremantle, a Conservative, and Rupert Carington, who has just issued an address to the Liberals.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—It is mentioned as a sad coincidence that the journey of the Hon. T. W. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, to Washington last fall, just previous to the opening of the session, was to attend the obsequies of Vice-President Wilson, presiding officer of the Senate, and his journey home at the close of the session with the remains of Speaker Kerr, presiding officer of the House of Representatives. The action of Mr. Ferry in delaying his departure from Washington when he received intelligence of the death of Mr. Kerr, in order that he might pay a tribute of respect to the dead statesman, and accompany his remains to their final resting-place, is spoken of as appropriate, and the many friends of the deceased Speaker express their appreciation of the thoughtful course of the presiding officer of the Senate.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—At a Republican meeting in Raymond, Montgomery County, Kan., last Friday, a keg of powder accidentally exploded while firing a salute and John Banze was instantly killed, and Joseph Dodson, James Sharp, and Sylvester Kesslinger mortally wounded.

On the same day Mrs. Issender and Mrs. Wright were thrown out of a buggy while riding in Louisburg, Kan., and killed.

LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Solomon Drullard, formerly General Freight Agent of the New York Central Railroad, now of the firm of Drullard & Hayes, iron manufacturers, of this city, was struck by a locomotive on the Lake Shore Road Saturday, near the firm's works, and quite severely injured, but it is thought not sufficiently to cause death.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—This evening a young man, Charles Foisie, fell from a boat into the river and was drowned.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 325 at 7:10 last evening was caused by the discovery of a fire in a barn in rear of No. 388 West Adams street, owned and occupied by G. De Clerq. A neighbor named William Harding endeavored to extinguish the flames in their incipiency, and in so doing was kicked upon the leg by a horse, and rather badly injured. Loss, $500; insured for $600 in the Irving of New York. A stock of hay valued at $500 was also totally destroyed, but is insured for $500 in the Chicago Fire.

The alarm from Box 341 at 1:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a sidewalk in front of Nos. 177-9 South Canal street. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted cigar thrown into the rubbish beneath it. No damage.

The alarm from Box 814, at 11:10 last evening, was caused by a fire in the three-story and basement brick dwelling No. 3568 North avenue, owned by Louis Miller, and occupied by G. Mannheimer as a dry-goods store. The basement is occupied by Henry Bartlette, saloon-keeper, who loses by water about $30. Damage to building, $25. The dry-goods store was rather heavily damaged by water, but is fully insured for $6,500 in various companies. Probably the damage by water, smoke, and other causes will reach at least $3,000.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Fire to-day destroyed Ockerhausen Bros'. sugar refinery, 380 South street, and damaged Libby, Bartlett & Kemble's oil warehouse to the extent of $35,000. Ockerhausen Bros'. loss is $275,000 on building and stock; insurance unknown.

THE RAILWAYS.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER, & EASTERN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Illinois Division of the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, under the control of C. B. Cole as Receiver, and Egbert Dodge, General Superintendent, has fully doubled its business in passenger and freight traffic since the date of the change of management, July 20. The engines have undergone thorough repairs, and the rolling-stock generally is being renewed. The track is also being closely overhauled from Chester to Tamaroa, and this line of road will now soon be equal in capacity for passenger and freight business to that of any in this end of the State. The road connects at Percy with the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow-Gauge, at Pinckneyville with the Cairo Short Line, and at Tamaroa with the Illinois Central, and affords an outlet for the people of Randolph County, Ill., on the Mississippi, and the people of Perry County, Mo., to Chicago, and will be the means of Chicago merchants extending their trade down this way with considerable profit. The new time-card gives to the people of Chester an opportunity to go to St. Louis and return the same day.

FAIR-TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—The fifth annual fair of the Tippecanoe Agricultural Society at Lafayette will commence to-morrow, continuing the entire week. The Society have made an addition to their grounds, now comprising 80 acres, beautifully located, and well provided with the best of water and natural shade. They have 350 horse-stalls, 130 stalls for cattle, and pens under cover to accommodate 600 swine and nearly as many sheep. The prospects for the coming fair are far better than any preceding year. All the stalls for cattle and horses are now taken, and about half already occupied. The balance will arrive to-morrow. Fifteen herds of the leading blooded cattle of the country have engaged room, among them Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind.; Harvey Lodowsky, of Vermillion County, Ill.; Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Jonathan Baugh, of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; Williamson, of Boone County; Farrier, of Carroll County; Lockridge, of Greencastle, Ind.; and fifteen head from the celebrated Shropshire herd, Cythiana, Ky. Most of the cattle are on the grounds to-day. Vergin & Brown, of Fairbury, Ill., have sixty horses of various kinds, pacing, trotting, and Normandy stock. The race-track, a half-mile one, has been greatly improved, the curves raised on the outside, and is now pronounced by horsemen to be the best in the State. The coming week is looked forward to as a gala week in Tippecanoe County. Everybody attends the fair and takes his friends.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Central Michigan Agricultuaal Society will be held on their grounds in this city, Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Several thousand dollars have been expended this season in the erection of new buildings, and the accommodations offered to exhibitors will be as good as afforded by the State Society.

The second annual meeting of the Lansing Horse-Breeder's Association will be held in this city, Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Premiums to the amount of $1,400 will be awarded. Entries will close Sept. 5.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 27.—Col. M. B. Denman, a wealthy citizen of Quincy, died yesterday in New Haven, Conn., where he was visiting friends. Mr. Denman came to this city in 1838, and was reported to be worth nearly $2,000,000.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.—Robert Clark, a pioneer of Winnebago County, and a highly-esteemed citizen, died suddenly at Forest City a few days since, having been ill but a few hours. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., June 5, 1825. When a young man he came to Rockford, Ill., where he remained several years. In 1856 he removed to Iowa, and settled in what is now Winnebago County. When the county was organized he was elected County Judge, which office he held several years. In 1857 he entered a large quantity of land under preemption claims, and laid out the Town of Forest City. He was three times elected County Treasurer, and was serving his third term when he died. He was also President of the Congregational Society and of the School Board, Master of the Masonic Lodge, and Postmaster of Forest City. He was prominent in all good works, and his wisdom and counsel were sought by the people, and by all those various organizations which compose an enlightened and progressive community. The entire neighborhood paid its homage to his worth, at his burial.

THE SWISS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The great celebration of the Swiss of America begun in the Judges' Hall at the Centennial Grounds yesterday, Gen. John A. Sutler, of California, presiding. The exercises consisted of instrumental and vocal music, and an oation by Capt. John R. Millman, of Baltimore, which was replied to by United States Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. In the evening the delegates proceeded to the Schuetzen Park, at the falls of the Schuylkill, where a banquet was given. Sunday the celebration was continued at Schuetzen Park, when an interesting programme was given.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Molly-Maguire Murderer of Four Years' Standing Apprehended.

Black-Hearted Murder of a Trusting Woman at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

The Victim of the Carbondale Crime Still Living.

A Confessed Train-Wrecker---Robbery and Arson at Burlington, Ia.

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—At last the assassins have been unearthed who committed the first murder under the auspices of the Molly Maguires. Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871, Morgan Powell, then Assistant Superintendent of the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was killed in the main street of Summit Hill, at 7 o'clock in the evening, immediately after he had left the store of Harry Williamson to return to his residence at Lansford, subsequently noted as the scene of the brutal murder of Powell's successor, John P. Jones. Three men were directly implicated in the murder. One of these, the smallest, approached Powell from the rear, reached over his shoulder, and shot him through the breast. The bullet passed through Powell's body and lodged in the spinal column, and the wound proved fatal the Monday morning following at 6 o'clock. The night being very dark, the assassins escaped.

A reward was offered, but in vain. A special to the *Times* from Mauch Chunk says:

The murderers of Morgan Powell are known. They are Jack Donahue, alias "Yellow Jack" Donahue, Alexander Campbell, and another whom it is not policy now to name. "Yellow Jack" is the man who fired the fatal shot. He is the Molly who initiated into the order Jimmy Kerrigan, the squealer, in Campbell's cellar at Tamaqua. He is now under conviction in the jail at Pottsville for complicity in the murders of Somer, James, Sanger, Wren, and the shooting of the Majors. District-Attorney Siewers has filed a petition asking the Court to award a writ of habeas corpus ad referendum, directed to the Sheriff of Schuylkill County, and on Tuesday Capt. Pecler, of the Coal and Iron Police, will bring "Yellow Jack" over the mountain, when he will be indicted for this atrocious murder. The trial will take place in October. The accomplice Campbell is now in jail here convicted of murder in the first degree in the Jones case. His motion for a new trial will be denied to-morrow. The evidence against Donahue for this murder is overwhelming and positive.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Aug. 27.—Charles Wagner, a son of highly respectable parents, was committed to the county jail last evening under the suspicion of having caused the death of Miss Louisa Boyer, a neighbor's daughter, in an attempt to produce an abortion. Wagner had been paying attentions to Miss Boyer for some eighteen months, and they had been very intimate. On Sunday evening they were together until a late hour. During that night the young lady was taken violently ill, gradually became weaker and weaker, and expired at half-past 4 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Krunner was called during the night, but was baffled by the symptoms, and the young lady was really in a dying condition when he reached her bedside. On questioning her she said she had taken a powder which looked like flour, and could only add in German, "He gave me it." "He gave it to me." Subsequently it was discovered that the victim was enciente, and suspicion of foul play at once fastened upon Wagner. District Attorney Plewers learned of the facts, however, and caused an inquest to be held. A post-mortem was made, and all the medical gentlemen who have seen the stomach and liver agree in the opinion that the girl died from the effects of a dose of arsenious acid. Wagner bought the arsenic in a shop at Leighton, four miles from here, a place he visited the Saturday previous. He stoutly denies, but he must have administered the poison in order to escape the penalty of the previous crime.

THE LATEST KU-KLUX TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The innocent little Addie Dillinger, who was accidentally shot by her murderous uncle (the criminal intending to kill her father) yesterday, still lingers, but in an unconscious condition, and with no hope of recovery. Her mother is very nearly distracted with grief, and her father is almost wild. The wound was probed by Drs. Lightfoot and O'Hara last night, but the ball was not found. It has lodged in the base of the skull, having ranged downward after entering the head. No medical aid can possibly render her any assistance, as the brain has been touched. Her pulse and breathing are very regular, which is a marvel. Bill Bowman, her uncle, has not been captured. He returned to his house about midnight last night, procured a coat, fire-arms, and a saddle-horse, and departed for parts unknown. Notwithstanding his house was guarded, no attempt was made to arrest him, for some reason. He is reported to have passed a guard near Mount Carbon, who let him pass, supposing the guards at Big Muddy Bridge would stop him, but the guards stationed there had left, and hence he was not caught. No definite report has been received of his trail, although it is rumored he was seen near Murphysboro at the Gartside Coal mines at 6 o'clock this morning. Runners were dispatched early this morning to the different ferrys where he would be likely to cross. Public sentiment is strongly against such depredations, and, if caught, Bowman will surely receive the extent of the law.

A MAN KILLS HIS SON.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Aug. 24.—This afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Jerry Reedy, living 5 miles north of this place, had a fight with his son James, a married man, living with and keeping house for the old man, which resulted in the killing of James. The young man was lying on the floor in the front door, when the old man commenced striking him with a buggy whip. Some words ensued, when they got into the front yard, where a desperate encounter took place, the old man striking his son on the head with the edge of a sharp ax. The wound was 4 inches in length, and passed through the skull-bone into the brain, from the effects of which the young man died in about two hours. The old man had two slight stabs on his person, one on the left arm and the other on the back about the shoulder-blade, neither dangerous, and must have been given before the ax was used. The old man appears entirely indifferent to what he has done, and, when asked if he did not want to see his son before he died, said he did not care a damn. The wife of the young man was the only person present, and she fails to give any satisfactory account of the difficulty. The old man will be arrested, when a thorough investigation will take place. Whisky was no doubt the cause of the difficulty, as the old man is a drinking man and was in liquor at the time.

ROBBERY AND ARSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 27.—The green-house, barn and residence of Charles Schwerin, on West Hill, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The property was valued at $8,000, and was insured for $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary who had entered the premises bergiariously. The family were awakened, and the burglar fired at Mrs. Schwerin at such close range as to singe her hair. She fell fainting, and he escaped with $142, secured from a chest in the house. Soon after the green-house was discovered to be in flames. The result was as above stated. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire property adjoining Schwerin's some two weeks ago. After the fire two men were arrested on suspicion. One of them was detected in an attempt to burn a building on Jefferson street, and resisted the officers to the extent of firing on them with a revolver. He was secured after a struggle and lodged in jail. Considerable excitement prevails over the events of the night. Another attempt to fire buildings was discovered and foiled, but the perpetrators were not detected.

GRAVE MISDEMEANORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—At last there is convincing evidence of what has been believed for a long time—that William M. Taylor, Superintendent of the City Burying-Grounds, has been regularly supplying medical students from the graveyard. When Mrs. Jane Potter, chief cook of the American-Line steamer Illinois, arrived here in March last, she found that her husband had been dead ten days, and that his body had been interred in the City Burying-Ground, marked by order of Coroner Goddard, so that she could find it if she wanted to. She had it exhumed, but it was not the body of her husband. Further search was unavailing until a drunken laborer came to Mrs. Potter and offered for $2 to tell her where her husband's body was. She accompanied him to the Homeopathic Hospital, and, after looking at several bodies, found that of her husband already injected, while the coffin had evidently never been beneath the sod. No steps have yet been taken against Taylor.

A TRAIN-WRECKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—One George E. Adams, arrested here last evening on suspicion, has confessed that he threw the Lake Shore trains off at Lake View and Northeast, causing the death of one man at the latter point; also, that he was the pretended hero at Fairport, near Rochester, who saved a New York Central train by arousing a farmer near and telling him the yarn, which was published at the time, of seeing several men tearing up the rails he had misplaced himself. He claims that his object was to make sympathy with the railroads, and then get employment; that he intended to flag the trains on the Lake Shore road, but was too late in both cases. Adams was formerly a brakesman on the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad.

TROUBLESOME TRAMPS.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

URBANA, O., Aug. 24.—Sixteen tramps, each armed with a new corn-cutter, boarded a train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Lewisburg, this county, about 12 o'clock last night. They hacked the bell-cord in two, and probably intended to extend their operations, but, upon being discovered by the conductor, who called to his assistance the train men and the passengers, they were dropped off in a corn field. The railroad men being well armed, saved trouble.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 26.—The residences of Robert Schryver and T. L. Maher were entered by burglars last night. The thieves secured a watch and chain valued at $100 and about $15 in money from the former, and about $5 from the latter. Entrances were effected in both instances by cutting out window-screens.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Frederick Seigel threw a stick at Samuel Pritchard last night and Pritchard died less than an hour afterward. They were employed at Moffatt's mills, where Pritchard had been an engineer for a dozen years, and Seigel was the offending party.

DESPERATE MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Two brothers named Denham resisted arrest by a constable yesterday at Denver, Cook County. The constable procured a posse of citizens to help him, but the Denhams still resisted, and were shot dead.

A CANUCK'S STORY.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Aug. 23.

Mr. Wm. Dinsmore passed through the city yesterday on his way to his home in London, Canada West, bringing with him important news from the country about Winnipeg, in which vicinity he has been acting officially for his Government as agent for bonded or through goods. Mr. Dinsmore left Winnipeg on Saturday, the 12th inst., and in conversation with a gentleman in this city yesterday gave some seemingly reliable information relative to the movements of Sitting Bull. He stated that large quantities of ammunition (powder and ball), put up in numerous packages not to exceed five pounds each, are passing from the Hudson Bay Company agent at that point, to a sort of depot or warehouse that has been established by Sitting Bull in the Saskatchewan country. Mr. Dinsmore further averred to the gentleman from whom the reporter gleaned his information, that Sitting Bull had recently asked some of the Canadian authorities to intercede with this Government for a policy of peace in his behalf, the basis of which should be the ceding of a large extent of country now occupied by the Sioux, and bordering on the British possessions. His object seemed to be the formation of an Indian province with a fixed (civilized) government after the order of the Canadian provinces. Sitting Bull, he also asserted, was desirous, in view of the proposed policy, of sending an Indian Commission, with an interpreter, to Queen Victoria, in order to lay before her the alleged grievances to which his tribe had been subjected by the Indian Agents of this country.

CROPS.

Winona (Minn.) Republican.

A *Republican* reporter had the pleasure of meeting, on Friday evening, Gen. George P. Delaplaine, of Madison, Wis., who has been making a thorough trip through the Northwest during the past two weeks for the special object of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the present crop. He has derived his information from the leading millers, grain dealers, and extensive farmers, and has therefore a very reliable knowledge of the situation.

From a careful survey of the different sections of Minnesota, Gen. Delaplaine estimates that the yield of wheat this year will be 62 per cent of what would be a fair crop. In some places the yield goes below one-half; in others, two-thirds; so that the estimate above given is a fair average. In conversation with Mr. J. D. Green, of Faribault, an extensive miller, a very intelligent and careful observer, and a man whose statements may be relied upon, Gen. Delaplaine gave his own estimates, which Mr. Green thought liberal enough, judging from his own inquiry of farmers, and the knowledge of the crop that he had been able to obtain. Mr. J. A. Christian, of Minneapolis, another well-known and heavy miller, had made extended inquiries, and places the yield at two-thirds an average crop. The acreage is larger, and will, to some extent, make up for the deficiency. Mr. Mellen, of the firm of Cook, Mellen & Hurlburt, of Rochester, largely engaged in milling and grain operations, thinks that the yield will go about two-thirds the average crop—not to exceed that,—considers Gen. Delaplaine's estimates very fair, and thinks results will show it to be so. Threshing has commenced in some localities, and those who have threshed are disappointed in the yield. The berry is small, and does not measure up to expectations.

Looking for the cause of the light crop it is believed that some of the causes were within the control of the farmers and some were not. The small size of the berry is attributable in many instances to poor and imperfect seed. Gen. Delaplaine cited a notable instance. A farmer had two fields sown near Delano, one from his own seed and the other from seed obtained farther north, where it was entirely free from the late rains last harvest. The result is that the wheat from this seed is plump, full, and perfect, while the other is small, shrunken, and stunted. It is a well-settled fact that a vigorous growth cannot be obtained from seed in which the germ has once started, however slightly, in the previous season. Similar instances to the one above might be mentioned in Winona County, in which the fields of grain from different seed show the same significant difference in the yield. This cause, let it be emphatically repeated, is within the control of farmers, and merits their careful consideration.

A great many fields look green instead of yellow after the grain has been cut, showing that the weeds were not killed in the fall, but lay dormant in the ground and sprouted with the grain, choking it and retarding its growth. This cause, of course, was not within the control of the farmers.

There is manifestly a great improvement as to stacking, and for this the farmers are to be commended. They have profited by their experience of last year, and are taking good care of their grain. They will have it in shape to stand a hard siege of wet weather should it come during the fall.

From the observations made by Gen. Delaplaine, the harvest may safely be said to be practically ended, and, with favorable weather for a few days longer, the grain will be safe. Some of the automatic binders have been a gratifying success, and the working of nearly all the different patents in the field has been such as to encourage inventors to renewed efforts to the attainment of the desired object.

The new grain is considered No. 1 in soundness and hardness; the berry not so large as usual, rather retarded and feeble, but still perfect though under size.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arrived—The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arrived—The steamship Egypt, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The steamships Hammock and Hindoo, from New York, have arrived out.

PASTIMES.

Statistical Review of the Boston-Mutual Series of Base-Ball Games.

Statement that the Result of Saturday's Yacht-Race Will Be Protested.

Another Swimming-Match at St. Louis Yesterday---Prince the Winner.

BASE-BALL.

REVIEW OF BOSTON-MUTUAL SERIES.

Saturday's game in Brooklyn having finished the championship series of ten games between the Mutuals and Bostons, THE TRIBUNE presents below its review of the performances of the clubs against each other. The result of the games as they were played was as follows:

	Boston.	Mutual.
April 25	7	6
May 6	12	3
May 8	1	5
May 20	7	4
July 20	7	1
July 25	11	1
July 27	18	6
July 29	17	8
Aug. 25	15	4
Aug. 26	9	10
Totals	104	48

Boston wins 8 and Mutual 2 games.

The following table gives the comparative performances of the clubs as wholes, the figures comprising all the items for the series:

	Boston.	Mutual.
Total runs made	104	88
Average to a game	10.4	4.8
Total runs earned	43	10
Average to a game	4.3	1
Percentage of earned to scored runs	.41	.20
Total base-hits made	137	73
Average to a game	13.7	7.3
Total errors made	72	112
Average to a game	7.2	11.2

The following table gives the strength of the players in batting and run-getting,—the headings explain themselves:

BATTING RECORD BOSTON-MUTUAL SERIES.

PLAYERS	Games played	Base hits	Average base hits to a game	Runs made	Average runs to a game
Boston.					
Wright	10	22	2.20	19	1.90
Brown	6	11	1.83	8	1.33
Manning	10	18	1.80	10	1.00
Murnan	9	15	1.66	13	1.44
O'Rourke	10	16	1.60	17	1.70
Leonard	10	15	1.50	12	1.20
Morrill	10	15	1.50	6	0.60
Bradley	2	3	1.50	1	0.50
Whitney	6	7	1.16	7	1.16
Schafer	10	11	1.10	8	0.80
Josephs	4	3	0.75	4	0.50
McGinley	3	1	0.33	1	0.23
Mutual.					
Booth	10	13	1.30	6	0.60
Start	10	13	1.30	6	0.60
Treacey	10	11	1.10	10	1.00
Hallinan	10	11	1.10	8	0.80
Mathews	9	8	0.88	4	0.44
Hicks	7	5	0.71	4	0.57
Holdsworth	10	5	0.50	2	0.20
Craver	10	4	0.40	3	0.30
Nichols	10	3	0.30	5	0.50
McGuinness	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Larkin	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Valentine	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thayer	1	0	0.00	0	0.00

The fielding records of the players are as follows:

FIELDING RECORD BOSTON-MUTUAL SERIES.

PLAYERS.	Put out.	Average put out to game	Assisted	Average to a game	Errors	Average to a game
Boston.						
Bradley	2	1.00	3	1.50	0	0.00
Leonard	31	3.10	9	0.90	3	0.30
O'Rourke	22	2.20	1	0.10	4	0.40
Whitney	4	0.66	1	0.16	3	0.50
Manning	9	0.90	10	1.00	6	0.60
Morrill	29	2.90	19	1.90	7	0.70
Schafer	19	1.90	28	2.80	8	0.80
Wright	14	1 40	40	4.00	9	0.90
Murnan	105	10.50	0	0.00	11	1.10
Brown	21	2.62	5	0.62	8	1.33
Josephs	3	0.75	8	2.00	7	1.75
McGinley	11	3.66	1	0.33	6	2.00
Mutual.						
Holdsworth	17	1.70	3	0.30	2	0.20
Booth	23	2.30	2	0.20	5	0.50
Start	117	11.70	2	0.20	6	0.60
Treacy	21	2.10	2	0.20	7	0.70
Thayer	2	2.00	4	4.00	1	1.00
Larkin	0	0.00	2	2.00	1	1.00
Matthews	7	0.77	7	7.77	12	1.33
Hallinan	6	0.60	34	3.40	14	1.40
Nichols	25	2.50	25	2.50	17	1.70
Craver	17	1.70	31	3.10	18	1.80
Valentine	2	2.00	0	0.00	3	3.00
Hicks	32	4.57	6	0.85	22	3.15
McGuinness	1	1.00	1	1.00	4	4.00

YACHTING.

THE INA VERSUS FROLIC.

There was a good deal of talk around town yesterday over the yacht race of Saturday, and it was stated that the owner of the Ina will enter a protest against the award of the first heat to the Frolic, on the ground that that frisky sailing-craft skipped along on the inside of the breakwater instead of sailing "off Chicago" as demanded by the conditions of the race. Whether or not the protest would be a valid one remains to be seen. In order to throw some light on the subject, the articles of the match are herewith appended:

Memorandum of agreement between John Davis, of Windsor, Ont., on behalf of the yacht Ina, of Toronto, and John Prindiville, of Chicago, Ill., on behalf of the yacht Frolic, witnesseth:

It is understood and agreed between the above-named gentlemen that the above-named yachts shall sail a match race off the City of Chicago of 15 miles to windward and return, or vice versa, said race to be the best two out of three trials, on successive days, the first trial on Saturday, Aug. 19, and continued on Monday, 21st August, the yacht winning two out of three to be declared the winner.

Conditions.—The match to be for $1,000 a side, the Ina to receive $200 over and above the said stake to cover her expenses of trip to Chicago and return home. No restrictions as to canvas, crew, or ballast, except that each yacht shall return with the same number of crew and weight of ballast that she started with. Either party may demand that the ballast of the adversary may be weighed before and after each trial. No water-ballast allowed. The direction of the wind one hour previous to starting or at the time of starting the stake-boat shall determine the course, and the steamer or other vessel logging off the course shall be the stake-boat, and shall be left on the starboard hand in rounding by both yachts. The established rules of sailing as to right of way shall govern this match. The above contracting parties do hereby agree to accept Capt. Joseph Nicholson, of Detroit, as referee, and that each party may nominate a judge to represent their respective interests in each race.

Two hundred dollars forfeit to be deposited by each party in the hands of E. H. Gillman, of Detroit, on or before Aug. 3 next. The start shall be a flying one, and the distance to be made in eight hours or no race.

J. DAVIS,
For yacht Ina.
JOHN PRINDIVILLE,
For yacht Frolic.

Witness: J. O'Connor.

The second race will take place this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

SWIMMING.

A MATCH AT ST. LOUIS AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The 15-mile swim in the Mississippi River between Sutcliffe, the famous English waterman, and Frank Prince, of this city, came off to-day, Prince winning the match inside of 3 hours. A steamer carried the swimmers and an excursion party to the starting-point, 15 miles above here. Promptly to the call of time the men dove from the hurricane deck, at 3:30 o'clock, both rising simultaneously and striking out boldly. Both men swam well until within 8 miles of the bridge, when the Englishman struck a sand-bar with but 2 feet of water upon it and experienced considerable trouble in getting off. By this mishap Sutcliffe lost fully 300 yards, which he could not regain. Prince passed under the central span of the bridge at 6:03 o'clock p. m., winning the match in 2 hours and 33 minutes. Sutcliffe came in 8 minutes later. Richard Garvey and W. J. Heruska, in boats pulled by members of the Western Rowing Club, acted as umpires. Sutcliffe's backers offer to match him against all comers in still water, for any sum.

SUICIDE.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mrs. John M. Wilson committed suicide this morning at 6 o'clock by shooting herself with a revolver in the right temple, the ball proceeding directly through her brain. She was lying in bed at the time, and died almost instantly. She has been three times married. Her first husband was a prominent lawyer named Sanger, who died several years ago, leaving an estate worth $62,000, most of which descended to his son, who attained his majority only a few weeks ago. Young Sanger has been dissipated and extravagant, and has already squandered a large portion of the fortune upon wine, women, and other bad habits. Mrs. Wilson applied for the appointment of a Conservator over him, and the case has been heard in the County Court this week. Its hearing was discontinued yesterday afternoon by the sudden illness of Mrs. Wilson. She took her life this morning on account of sickness, nervous excitement, and sorrow over her son's course. The event has created a great sensation in this city, where the parties are well known and hold a high social position. Young Sanger is nearly overpowered with grief and remorse.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The First Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 22.—The First Presbyterian Church of this city is the fourth church of its denomination which was planted in the State. Its Semi-Centennial having fallen on the same year with the Centennial, it was considered peculiarly fitting to celebrate it, and this has just been done.

Letters and circulars were sent to all absent members, and to those who had been previously prominent in its history. Many of them came, while others sent interesting letters. Its first pastor, the Rev. John Beach, is dead; but the succeeding pastors all accepted the invitation. They were the Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., of Rockford, Ill.; the Rev. L. D. Chapin, of Leroy, N. Y.; the Rev. W. J. Erdman, of Chicago; and the Rev. S. W. Duffield, of Chicago. The present incumbent is the Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D. Mr. Erdman was taken ill in Cleveland on his way, but the others were in the pulpit on Sunday morning.

The history of the church itself, as gathered from the reminiscences of speakers, is about as follows: It was established in several precarious places,—as, for example, two bar-rooms,—and at last built for itself a small house on the present site. From this, during the pastorate of Mr. Beach, it removed to a very comfortable and commodious wooden structure, about a block west, on Huron street. This old building still remains in the shape of stores. During Mr. Chapin's administration, the new brick church was put under roof, and brought to a state of occupancy. It is a very large edifice, strongly and solidly constructed, in the Norman style. But it was considered out of proportion to the necessities of the place, when it was begun in 1861. The University, however, had no public hall at that date.

As Dr. Curtis had been principally engaged in building-up the congregation, so Mr. Erdman was concerned with the payment of debt, and Mr. Duffield with the completion of the building. When the last-named gentleman left the pulpit here to accept a call to the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, the entire structure was finished. The east tower had been carried up, and a large bell placed in it. The audience-room had been remodeled and finished, and it is now one of the most attractive in the denomination, and—since the burning of the Fort-Street Church, Detroit—it is conceded that it excels all others in the State. Its capacity is 1,200. Besides this, the lower portion of the church, and its grounds and paint, had all been attended to, and a new organ had been placed in the gallery. As it was decorated for the services of Sunday, Aug. 21, it was exceedingly attractive.

The observance of the day began by the regular worship. The invocation and reading of the Ten Commandments were by Dr. Brown. The Scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Rev. S. W. Duffield. Dr. Curtis then preached an admirable and thoughtful discourse from Col., ii., 10; and was followed by the Rev. L. D. Chapin, who made the concluding prayer.

At the Sunday-school gathering, which succeeded the morning service, the Superintendent, Mr. A. W. Hamilton, conducted the Centennial exercises, which were interspersed with short speeches from old Superintendents and scholars. Messrs. Simeon and Lorin Mills, and a son of the latter, spoke of the old times when Indians roamed the streets and made night hideous. Letters were read from Messrs. McIntire, Ellis, and others, expressing their kind recollections of the school.

The afternoon exercises consisted of the communion, administered by Dr. F. T. Brown. Three or four young ladies were also received into the Church.

It may be well just here to speak of the fact that there was great disappointment felt at the absence of Mr. Erdman, who was to preach in the evening. He has many warm friends in the city. He is known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE as the acting pastor of the Chicago Avenue Church (Moody's).

The Young People's Association held a general prayer-meeting at 6:45, which was conducted and addressed by the Rev. S. W. Duffield, the founder of the Association, which was largely attended. The audience then adjourned to the upper room, and listened to short addresses from the Rev. S. W. Duffield, L. D. Chapin, Calvin Clark, Loomis Chandler, and Dr. W. S. Curtis.

Monday afternoon was occupied by an historical account of the Church, prepared and read by J. Q. A. Sessions, Esq. It was a full and entertaining description of the struggles and progress of the organization from the very feeblest beginnings to its present power and influence. Each pastor appears to have signally contributed to this result. Mr. Beach secured the first really important edifice. Dr. Curtis' preaching attracted the students of the University, and affected the culture of the Society in a marked degree. Mr. Chapin, as well as Dr. Curtis, was a Professor in that institution, and his administration was noted for its geniality, and for the plan and commencement of the present church-building. Mr. Erdman did a great deal in the extinction of the debt. After him, Mr. Duffield's energy brought the work into completeness, and resulted in a fresh and vigorous activity in all departments, especially among the young people. The ladies came in for deserved praise. In conclusion, Mr. Sessions ably delineated what the effect of such a church had been and could be upon the community, in its largeness and liberality of Christian belief, and in its efficient earnestness. The discourse was listened to with profound attention by a large audience.

Meanwhile, in the basement of the church provision had been made for the entertainment of the members of the congregation and the invited guests; and some 500 or 600 sat down to well filled and finely-arranged tables. There was a trifle of speech-making, but it was felt to be wiser to adjourn again to the upper room, where, until nearly 10 o'clock, one after another of the old pastors and friends told stories of the past, and touched familiar strings of sympathy and remembrance. Mr. C. G. Clark also read several letters from absent friends.

Dr. Brown has been here about two years, and seems to be already noted for Calvinism of the Patton type, in rather prominent contrast to his predecessor. The church is, however, in good condition, being of such breadth and comprehensiveness in its congregation that it goes forward as usual. In Mr. Session's paper, notice was taken of some of its friends and helpers, by reference to the names of Prof. B. F. Cocker, Dr. George Duffield, the Rev. C. G. Clark, Ira M. Weed, W. W. Wetmore, and David Torrey. The weather was delightful, and the programme perfectly carried out. S.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug 27.—An excursion, consisting of six coaches, left this place to attend the camp-meeting at the Tippecanoe battle-ground, Indiana, to-day.

A Mrs. Winifred Hopper, a female tramp, dropped dead on a street corner here last night at 9 o'clock. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that she died from a cause to them unknown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—An excursion train of fifteen coaches, containing about 1,000 persons, came over from Indianapolis this morning under the auspices of the Hibernian Society. They paraded from the depot out to the gardens on Fourth Street Hill, where they passed the day picnic-fashion, and started back to Indianapolis this evening. It was advertised that no intoxicating drinks would be allowed upon the grounds. This accounts in some measure for many of the party being so fatigued as to hardly be able to walk to the train.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—B. Delitsch, an extensive boot manufacturer of this city, has made an assignment to R. Hoffeld. His liabilities are stated at $200,000; assets, $50,000 to $75,000. He gave employment to 250 hands.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All who feel languid or debilitated should use Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron. It strengthens the system and nourishes the blood. Dyspeptics will find it invaluable. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Continued Prevalence of Monetary Dullness.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active---Provisions Steadier.

Corn Heavy---Wheat, Rye, and Barley Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

The last week in August has for years past been noted for its dullness in all departments of business, and that closing on Saturday was no exception to the general rule. The only demand for money came from country correspondents, and, in fact, that was so light that it scarcely made any impression on the surplus of currency piled up in the vaults of the banks. The calls came from the produce districts where dealers and holders do not care to send in more than a moderate share of their cereals and other surplus to market at present prices. Of course they have a right to their opinions in these matters, and their preference to pay interest is all the better for our city bankers, many of whom have been scarcely able to do enough to pay expenses for several weeks past. City customers seem to need very few accommodations. Hence discount lines at nearly all the banks are at a low figure. The mercantile banks have fair lines, but the idle funds in the vaults of the packers' banks are a real burthen. Of course in another month or six weeks they will be relieved from all anxiety on this subject.

During the week the exchange market kept gradually sinking, not so much from the large amounts making as from the light demand from customers.

There was no abatement, however, to notice among bankers and business men in their confidence in a good fall trade, which all hoped would make its coming felt before the close of the next week.

The exchange market on Saturday did not show any real change from previous quotations, though, as usual near the close of business, the price was firmer, for the reason that stronger holders did not care to carry over currency till Monday. Considerable sales were made early at 50 cents per $1,000 discount, but towards the close 25 cents was paid, and some bankers refused to sell below par. The range for the day must be quoted at par to 50 cents per $1,000 discount.

As usual, the mercantile banks discount for customers at 8@10 per cent. The tendency of the market now is towards the higher figure. The packers' banks, as heretofore, loan on call and short time, with approved collaterals, at 4 per cent and upwards.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 26, 1876:

Days.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,898,826.43	$ 187,699.43
Tuesday	2,845,052.06	293,954.80
Wednesday	2,607,529.45	305,988.50
Thursday	2,536,616.00	309,417.25
Friday	2,481,397.53	272,770.34
Saturday	2,585,449.76	314,246.45
Total	$15,947,871.32	$1,684,076.77
Corresponding week last year	20,291,915.44	2,106,736.28

It will be seen that the figures for the past week are nearly $5,000,000 less than were those of 1875. This fact shows how thoroughly stagnant the currents of business have been for the past few days.

AMERICAN COTTONS GOING TO JAPAN.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial, says the Boston *Post* of Tuesday, have lately been spending some time in that city. During their stay they have paid much attention to the various descriptions of manufactured goods sold in this market, and partially represented at the great Exhibition. They seemed especially interested in American cottons, some of which are very different in style and quality from the goods which they have been accustomed to seeing and using at home. They had previously investigated some of the sample packages prepared for the international exchange in accordance with the plan of the Board of Commissioners, and they wished to arrive at an actual knowledge of the goods which they represented by examining them in the piece. They were gratified in this wish by the leading manufacturers, and were greatly delighted at the display put before them in some of our large commission houses. They say that the colored cottons shown them, such as denims, stripes, ticks, and cottonades, are almost precisely like the goods of that class sent to Japan by the English and Dutch traders some twenty years ago. Since that time the goods drawn from the same source have greatly deteriorated in quality and value, and have failed to give satisfaction to the better class of consumers, which is the largest class in that tolerably well civilized Oriental country. They declare their countrymen must have these American goods, which are not only better but cheaper than the European trash which is now palmed off on them. They have gone back to Philadelphia on account of the illness of one of their number, but will return here again in about three weeks to pursue their investigations in other branches of domestic manufacture, and make arrangements for shipping sample lots to Japanese merchants. They are confident this will prove an entering wedge for a large export trade to that quarter of the globe, and that English products will disappear before American competition. The sample goods for general distribution abroad have been coming in very rapidly of late, in response to the circular of the Boston agent of the International Board. They are now being packed in neat portable cases, and will cover the contributions of over 2,000,000 spindles, embracing every variety of cotton fabrics made in this country. The foreign samples for which these are to be exchanged will begin to arrive soon, but probably a year will be required to carry out all the arrangements and for a full consummation of the project. But the fruits, predicts the *Post*, will not be far behind.

INDIA AND THE SILVER STANDARD.

Recent London journals (Aug. 11) contain a full account of the Parliamentary debate on financial affairs in India. The speech of Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary for India, is so important that the following long extract will bear careful perusal. He said:

He would speak with diffidence upon this proposal, but he certainly thought that some who advocate this change were not aware of the vastness of the transaction, or of the terrible consequences of one false move in a most difficult enterprise. In the first place, if any attempt were made in this direction, he doubted if they could ever retrace their steps, for the change of the standard of value in India involved such a demonetization of silver that that metal would be forever discarded as a standard of value in Europe. Silver was depreciated now, but what would be the price of silver in London on the morning after it was known that the Indian Government intended to adopt a gold standard? If they entered into such an enterprise they would have crossed the Rubicon and burnt their boats behind them. Could they adopt a gold standard without having gold? It would be ridiculous to say to the world that their silver was so much depreciated that they requested them to take it as gold because it was so depreciated. There were, however, certain gentlemen who believed that a gold standard might be adopted in India without buying the gold, and the lever by which they proposed to attain this result was the supposed balance of trade in favor of India. Their argument was as follows: According to the last returns there was a balance of trade during the last eight years of seventeen millions sterling in favor of India. By adopting a gold standard they would make this balance payable, not as it was now, in silver, but in gold, and in this way they would obtain the necessary gold. Let them for a moment consider this proposition. If there was a balance of seventeen millions sterling in favor of India, in the first place the balance was in rupees converted at 2s the rupee into gold. The sole object in adopting a gold standard in India was to raise the value of the rupee outside India, and the effect of thus suddenly raising the value of the rupee would be at once to check and curtail the export trade. But this scheme being based entirely upon the excess of exports over imports, the first result of the adoption would be to check natural causes now operating in our favor, and so to destroy the foundation upon which it rested. But there was another objection. Was the bullion imported into India used entirely for coinage or currency purposes? It was well known that it was not. During twenty years £86,000,000 of gold was retained by India; yet gold was only coined in that country in infinitesimal quantities. This immense mass of bullion was either hoarded or converted into ornaments. What applied to gold was equally true of silver, and no change in the currency would effect the import of precious metals for conversion into ornaments. If, therefore, the adoption of a gold standard was scarcely practicable without gold, how were they to get the gold? The amount of silver in circulation in India was considerably over £100,000,000. How would they pay for the gold necessary to represent this sum? Could they keep it in the country if they got it? Above all, what would they fix as the relative price of silver to gold? Over and above all these considerations there was a complication peculiar to India. They could not alter the standard in a day,—it was a process requiring years of time. Meanwhile, how would they pay the home charges? It was a gold liability, and India had only silver assets to meet it. Yet, by the action of the Indian Government itself, the relative value of the two metals was changed,—the value of gold being enhanced and silver depreciated, or, in other words, during the whole period of the process the annual liabilities of the Indian Government by their own action were being increased at the same time that their assets were being diminished. He hoped that it was understood that in raising these objections he in no way pronounced that a gold standard in India was impossible. He was merely pointing out some of the many difficulties which they should encounter, and the great necessity for caution. Any mistake in a transaction so gigantic would produce a catastrophe which would bring India trade into permanent and perhaps irremediable difficulty. No Government—least of all, the Government of a great and mercantile country—could embark in such an enterprise until they could confidently overcome their primary objections; and any Government who to win a temporary applause by the adoption of an heroic policy incurred such risks would be entitled to eternal censure. [Hear, hear.] He did not attempt in any way to predict the future of silver. He would leave that to others; for so much depended upon the course of trade and the legislative action of nations that prophecy would be dangerous.

Mr. Goschen, Chairman of the Committee on the Depreciation of Silver, said:

In Germany and France the great bulk of the population preferred silver to gold, and it would be found that in countries with small laborious populations a silver currency was always most acceptable. He could conceive no policy more unsound or inexpedient than that a change of currency should be forced upon a country which did not desire it. There was scarcely a country in the East in which the people were not accustomed to a silver currency, and in which it would be a dangerous experiment to force a change from silver to gold. The financial difficulties attending such a change would be enormous. Germany began by amassing gold, and the payment of an enormous indemnity enabled them to meet the demand which the change of currency created. But they fixed the rate at which the exchange was to be made, and the rate so fixed was 15½. Gold was taken in value at 15½ as compared with silver; but the fall which occurred in silver caused great loss to the Germans, for they were obliged to give gold in exchange for silver at a dearer price—namely, 17½. At what rate would the gold standard be introduced in India? Was the rupee to be taken at 1s 10d or 2s, for this would make an enormous difference on a circulation of £100,000,000, and the loss would be still greater by the fall in price which the operation would occasion in India as it did in Germany? The proportions of the question were gigantic, and it deserved the grave consideration of Her Majesty's Government before any decision was finally arrived at.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New York *Bulletin* makes the following synopsis of the commerce of the Dominion for the last fiscal year:

Approximate returns of commerce in the Dominion during the past fiscal year show the total value of business transactions to have been $175,356,366, or about $24,000,000 less than the total for the years 1874-'75, and represent a total contraction of business since 1872-'73 amounting to $42,000,000 in round numbers. The aggregate imports are given as $93,056,532, which is $24,562,125 below the total for the preceding year. The returns of exports are a favorable showing, the total footing up $80,299,834 as against $77,886,679 in 1874-'75. As to the imports and exports of the several Provinces, the *Monetary Times* remarks: "Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia are the only Provinces in which the total transactions augmented in 1875-'76. The greatest falling off was in Quebec, the value thereof being $16,621,557, of which $14,448,798 were imports and $2,178,759 exports. On the other hand, it is not a little singular, and some may even think the circumstance suggestive, that the transactions of Ontario increased by the sum of $44,081 over those of 1874-'75, our exports having risen to the extent of $5,111,521, whilst our imports did not fall off quite as much—namely, $5,067,440. This increase in the exports of Ontario must have gone chiefly to the United States, and it proves the excellence of last year's harvest. The trade of all the maritime Provinces sensibly declined, more particularly that of New Brunswick, which fell off to the value of $4,422,397."

A significant feature of the decline in importations is that the falling off was principally in goods paying 17½ per cent duty, the decrease under this head being nearly $18,000,000, leaving only about $6,500,000 decline in free goods and those paying 5, 10, and 25 per cent and specific duties. As the 17½ per cent list is composed principally of manufactured goods, it is inferred that there were not as many American manufactured goods sold in Canada last year as during the one next preceding. To what extent this supposition is based on actual facts on this subject, it cannot yet be ascertained, as complete statistics have not been issued by the Canadian Government.

THE HUMOR OF BANKING.

New York Correspondence Boston Journal.

The failure of Max Stadler has shaken the community. The firm took the elegant building of Ball & Black and opened a clothing store on a mammoth scale. The paper of the house was taken by a great many cautious people. Among the parties that held the notes was one of our banks celebrated for its prudence. The rule of the Board is to receive no paper that is not approved by some one of the Directors. It was found that the bank held $10,000 worth of the notes of Max Stadler. This paper was accepted on the indorsement of a gentleman who boasted that the bank had never lost anything by his recommendation. But he was away; $10,000 were in the bank, and the drawers had failed. The bank signed a petition to throw the house into bankruptcy. A Board meeting was held and the absent Director was present. He was taunted with his recommendation and the results. He coolly replied: "You are barking up the wrong tree, gentlemen; Max Stadler has failed; Mack Stadler has not failed; and the notes in this bank were made by the latter gentleman, and are as good as gold." The Secretary was hurried off to take the name of the bank off the bankruptcy petition.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty day.
Sterling	488	489½
Germany	94¾	95¼
Paris—francs	520	517½
Switzerland	519⅜	516⅞
Belgium	520	517½
Sweden	....	27¼
Austria	....	40
Holland	....	40⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	113⅜	114
5-20s of '65—January and July	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	118	118⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	120¼	120⅝
10-40s	119	119⅜
United States new 5s of '81	116⅛	116⅜
United States currency 6s	125⅜	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	*105	*106
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds	*106½	....
West Park 7 ℔ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ℔ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*94	*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	....
City Railway, West Side	155	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct ctfs.	*106	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	123
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Gold opened and closed at 111, with sales in the interim at 111⅛. Borrowing rate ⅛, 1, 1¼, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Government bonds opened weak, in sympathy with the London market, where prices went down on the announcement that the first call for redemption will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury Sept. 1. The market closed active and lower.

Railroad bonds were higher in some cases this afternoon. Northwestern consolidated gold coupons advanced to 93¼, and closed at that price bid. Union Pacific firsts rose to 106⅞. The remainder of the list was strong.

State bonds were quiet and prices nominal.

The week, after the unusually active and exciting events, now bids fair to close comparatively quiet. Although railway shares have been active and feverish, yet there is a marked absence of the excitement and violent fluctuations that have made the last three days memorable, and there appears an undertone of firmness that is likely to be more fully developed before many days have passed. During the first hour and a half of the stock market the business was quite active and changes frequent. Opening prices were ⅛ per cent higher than last night's final figures; and during the first half hour prices advanced ⅛ to 2 per cent, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western leading. This was succeeded by a decline of ⅛@1¾ of the latter, the Delaware, and Lackawanna & Western and Michigan Central. This decline was over by noon, since which prices have tended upward again to the extent of ⅝@1 per cent.

In the final dealings the stock market was strong and higher in the entire list. There was an advance of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent from the lowest point of the afternoon. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced to 84, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 86, New Jersey Central to 40½, Morris & Essex to 95, Michigan Central to 39¾, Western Union to 69⅞, Pacific Mail to 93¾, Rock Island to 103¾, and Lake Shore to 53⅝. The market closed active and steady.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 164,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Rock Island, 3,500 Pacific Mail, 7,500 St. Paul, 39,000 Western Union, 38,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 16,500 New Jersey Central, and 9,600 Michigan Central.

Money market easy; 1½ on call.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $300,000.

Customs receipts, $44,000.

Clearings, $27,000,000.

Sterling dull; 60-day, 487@487½; sight, 489@489½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $1,104,000; specie, increase, $1,073,200; legal-tender, decrease, $645,300; deposits, increase, $536,300; circulation, decrease, $742,000; reserve, increase, $293,725.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅜	New 5s	116¼
Coupons, '65	113⅜	10-40s	118
New	114⅜	10-40s, coupons	119⅛
Coupons, '67	118⅛	Currencies	126⅛
Coupons, '68	120⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69⅞	New Jersey Central	40⅛
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver pfd	15	St. Paul	33⅛
Pacific Mail	23⅝	St. Paul pfd	67⅛
Mariposa	6	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	6⅛	Wabash pfd	2
Adams Express	110	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	2
American	60	Terre Haute pfd	13⅛
United States	64⅛	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	106	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
Erie	11⅛	Ohio & Miss	11⅞
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W	84
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	17⅛
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	4⅛
Michigan Central	39⅝	A. & P. Tel., pfd	1⅛
Panama	126	Indiana Central	3⅜
Union Pacific	62	C., B. & Quincy	114
Lake Shore	53	Hannibal & St. Joe	11
Illinois Central	88	Cen. Pac. bonds	111
Clevel'd & Pitts	92	U. Pac. bonds	106⅞
Northwestern	37⅞	U. Pac. land-grant	103⅛
Northwestern pfd	61⅛	U. Pac. sinking-fund	96⅛
C., C., C. & I	41⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	48	Virginia, new	26
Tennessee 6s, new	48	Missouri	106⅛
Virginia, old	25		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Consols, money and account, 96 7-16.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £18,000.

American securities—'65s, 105⅝; '67s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 107⅛. New York Central, 96; Erie, 10⅛; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Rentes, 96f 46c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26.—United States bonds—New 5s, 103⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	8,971	4,659	5,272	3,346
Wheat, bu	14,618	82,670	9,025	181,003
Corn, bu	406,277	160,099	281,747	282,162
Oats, bu	49,346	68,630	48,487	61,039
Rye, bu	5,582	5,207	13,882	......
Barley, bu	5,160	9,810	2,808	6,300
Grass seed, lbs	589,455	353,591	332,026	88,960
Flaxseed, lbs	227,933	187,205	111,850	62,720
B. corn, lbs	5,425	......	82,310	1,072
C. meats, lbs	180,820	133,490	1,208,871	1,091,687
Beef, brls	......	......	34	65
Pork, brls	61	......	518	1,870
Lard, lbs	20,200	20,600	334,515	620,990
Tallow, lbs	28,275	10,335	35,800	20,000
Butter, lbs	213,531	54,222	363,061	40,670
Live Hogs, No	6,911	5,310	5,085	6,522
Cattle, No	2,350	2,146	3,013	3,868
Sheep, No	695	1,106	......	348
Hides, lbs	121,985	84,284	39,485	282,040
Highwines, brls	350	52	190	128
Wool, lbs	398,691	49,960	274,851	48,030
Potatoes, bu	777	115	361	......
Coal, tons	2,718	......	532	......
Hay, tons	10	......	......	......
Lumber, m	6,335	4,045	2,234	3,378
Shingles, m	2,320	2,048	1,152	1,334
Salt, brls	1,492	......	7,957	3,216
Poultry, lbs	......	3,536	......	......
Poultry, coops	50	247	......	......
Game, pkgs	16	194	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	275	708	1,430	459
Cheese, bxs	258	1,398	1,082	924
G. apples, brls	1,857	1,195	......	......

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,495 bu wheat, 2,631 bu corn, 597 bu oats, 1,209 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 4 cars No. 2 Northwestern do, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (40 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 74 cars and 28,900 bu high mixed do, 312 cars and 61,100 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars new mixed do, 155 cars and 4,500 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (549 corn); 7 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 39 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (59 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 10 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade. Total (673 cars), 403,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,000 bu wheat, 191,159 bu corn, 32,280 bu oats, 9,529 bu rye; 487 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Aug 26, 1876.	Aug 19, 1876.	Aug 28, 1875.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	40,825	48,548	29,478
Wheat, bu	97,613	87,820	525,284
Corn, bu	1,899,741	1,810,682	961,129
Oats, bu	271,774	171,194	486,255
Rye, bu	27,496	26,324	33,219
Barley, bu	23,268	13,491	47,400
Live hogs, No	40,391	45,568	42,628
Cattle, No	17,881	14,816	19,206
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	40,640	40,975	25,813
Wheat, bu	140,961	237,186	520,010
Corn, bu	1,754,761	1,536,090	1,179,372
Oats, bu	206,740	112,703	400,736
Rye, bu	56,847	4,333	4,284
Barley, bu	10,030	27,913	38,550
Live hogs, No	21,013	27,146	26,611
Cattle, No	13,613	12,838	13,982

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Aug 26, 1876.	Aug 19, 1877.	Aug 28, 1875.
Flour, brls	12,656	21,435	6,800
Wheat, bu	214,077	250,430	811,885
Corn, bu	234,437	401,247	276,000

The leading produce markets were moderately active Saturday, and generally steady, though not all alike. Corn was steadily weak, with a rather loud call for "marginal references," while wheat and barley were stronger, and provisions easier, without much change in prices. The movement of grain presented no new features. Corn was in large supply, and the stock is increasing under it, while other breadstuffs do not come forward in big volume as yet, and the arrivals of wheat are small, with little demand for shipment.

The demand for dry-goods shows satisfactory improvement. In comparison with last year the daily sales show a much larger aggregate, and, judging from present appearances, the season now just opening will prove the most active and prosperous of any our dry goods merchants have experienced since 1873. Cotton textiles are advancing. Several brands of bleached cottons have been marked up ¼c within the past two days, and a further advance in leading brands of prints has also been established. Groceries were reported in good demand, and generally firm. Coffees are ¼c higher at the East, and are stronger here in consequence. Sugars were quiet and less firm. Sirups and molasses remain strong. There was an active butter market at fully late prices. Cheese was moving a little more freely than during the earlier days of the week, the weather being more favorable. No changes of importance were apparent in the dried fruit and fish markets. Grain-bags continue active. Coal and wood were unchanged. Oils were quiet and without alteration in prices excepting carbon, which was excited and higher—115 test now quoted at 24c.

Lumber was in good demand at both yards and docks, and firm especially at the docks, where nearly all the cargoes offered sold soon after the market opened at full recent prices. The fall trade has now commenced, and the outlook is quite encouraging at least for a large business, but it is doubtful if an advance except to offset a rise in freights will take place immediately. Wool and broom-corn were unchanged. Timothy seed was dull and weak under large receipts, which caused buyers to hold off. Hay was quiet. Timothy was offered for future delivery, but buyers were unwilling to make contracts at the prices asked. Green fruits were in large supply and fair request at irregular prices. Eggs and poultry were unchanged.

Lake freights were active and easier, at 2@2¼c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 5¼c for do to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17¼c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9¼c for wheat to New York, and 10c on cars to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 360,000 bu corn and 40,000 bu barley.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

recived at Chicago Customs Aug. 26, 1876: J. V. Farwell & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 74 cases dry goods; Frank Sturges & Co., 613 boxes tin-plate. Duties collected, $1,623.68.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaport ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, Aug. 19, 1876:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,774,308	596,963	1,124,093	53,904
Albany	14,400	6,000	22,500	8,700
Buffalo	218,344	87,384	......	819
Chicago	1,076,771	1,565,735	114,053	321,244
Milwaukee	801,321	10,835	69,008	81,298
Duluth	61,877	......	......	......
Toledo	327,441	568,044	155,199	233
Detroit	198,266	14,732	22,889	......
Oswego	50,000	25,000	6,500	......
St. Louis	103,956	189,688	35,915	24,290
Peoria	2,374	77,002	66,355	3,686
Boston	598	154,384	98,377	1,482
Toronto	260,486	......	6,410	11,298
Montreal	320,404	56,834	38,032	4,699
Philadelphia	140,000	425,000	80,000	......
Baltimore	25,424	346,679	40,000	......
Lake shipt's wk	572,235	1,497,689	180,663	......
Rail ship'ts wk	315,157	1,031,300	225,294	28,203
On N. Y. C nals	142,000	1,093,000	37,000	......
Est. afloat N. Y	175,000	......	......	......
Tot Aug. 19, '76	7,080,362	7,746,272	2,321,982	539,966
Tot Aug. 12, '76	7,583,326	6,628,044	2,419,708	529,454
Tot Aug. 5, '76	8,705,971	6,685,595	2,657,420	562,415
Tot July 29, '76	9,181,217	7,544,083	3,578,332	552,702
Tot July 22, '76	9,659,660	7,594,521	4,008,144	573,010
Tot July 15, '76	10,341,258	8,124,774	3,757,003	526,820
Tot July 8, '76	10,168,717	7,851,032	3,846,949	538,430
Tot July 1, '76	9,886,347	8,144,655	3,780,950	550,208
Tot Aug. 21, '75	6,654,207	8,167,207	1,408,053	50,063

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in moderate demand and irregularly steadier, the changes in prices being smaller than heretofore, while the general average remained nearly the same. Hogs were in moderate supply, and quoted firm, which induced a rather stronger feeling in product early, but it grew tame and easier towards the close on the speculative articles.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shoulders, lbs.	*Middles, lbs.
W'kend'g Aug 24, 76	4,346	2,793	1,094	256,850	6,200,353
S'm wk 75	2,909	4,196	1,596	185,902	4,389,488
Since Nov 1, '75	252,279	259,222	52,745	32,334,338	301,809,697
S'me time '74-5	250,861	235,110	71,687	33,821,721	236,289,258

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. hams and shoulders.

Mess Pork—Was in fair request, and about 10c per brl higher, except for the year, which was only a shade firmer. The offerings were not so plentiful as heretofore. Sales were reported of 155 brls cash at $16.40@16.42½; 4,000 brls seller September at $16.35@16.45; 3,750 brls seller October at $16.35@16.45; and 2,750 brls seller the year at $14.92½@14.97½. Total, 10,655 brls. The market closed steady at $16.37½@16.40 cash, seller August or seller September; $16.37½@16.40 for October; and $14.90@14.92½ seller the year.

Prime mess was quoted at $18.00@18.25, and extra prime was nominal at $13.50@13.75. Sale was made of 65 brls extra prime on private terms.

Lard—Was quiet, and declined 10c per 100 lbs under larger offerings than were wanted, buyers having supplied themselves during the pressure of the previous day. Sales were reported of 2,750 tcs seller September at $10.10@10.17½; 1,000 tcs seller October at $10.00@10.02½; and 1,000 tcs seller the year at $9.10@9.15. Total, 4,750 tcs. The market closed dull at $10.10@10.12½ for cash, seller August, or seller September; $9.92½@9.95 seller October; and $9.05@9.07½ seller the year. Summer lard was quoted at 10c per 100 lbs below the price of winter-rendered.

Meats—Were more active and firmer, but with no decided advance in prices, except in short-ribs, which were nearly ¼c per lb higher, having reacted from the extreme depression of the previous day, which was due to heavy offerings. Sales were reported of 40,000 lbs summer shoulders at 6c; 150 boxes long and short clears at 8⅞c; 250 boxes do seller November at 8⅜c; 20,000 lbs summer short ribs at 8c; 100 boxes do at 8⅝c; and 200,000 lbs winter do at $8.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.90@8.00 seller September. It is estimated that 4,000@6,000 boxes of meats for November and December have been sold within the past two weeks. The following were the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6⅛	8	8⅜
Boxed	6⅛	8⅛	8⅜
August	6⅛	8	8⅜
September	6⅛	8	8⅜
Bacon, cash	7⅛	9⅛	9⅜

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6⅛@6⅛c for boxed shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for do short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for do long clears; 8⅛@8⅜c for do short clears; 8⅛@8⅜c for long and short clears; 8⅜@8⅝c for do Cumberlands; 12@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 11½@11¾c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13@14c.

Short ribs, seller November and December, were nominal at 8c, and long and short clears, same delivery, were firmer at 8⅛@8⅜c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5⅛@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $23.50@29.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 7⅛@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, in proportion to the light offerings, and ruled firm, some choice lots being held a shade higher, but with no general change in quotations. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 1,325 brls spring extras at $5.00@5.70; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.75; and 70 brls rye-flour at $4.00. Total, 1,695 brls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.75@4.00.

BRAN—Was quiet and firm. Sales were made of 20 tons at $9.75 on track and 20 tons from winter wheat at $10.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $15.75@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active and stronger, advancing ⅜@⅝c, and closed ⅜@½c above the latest figures of Friday. The British markets were quoted firm and a shade dearer, both by public and private advices, and New York was firm, some telegrams noting a better export demand, while our receipts were again small, but with very little outward movement either present or prospective. There was a moderate inquiry for cash lots, but chiefly for local use. The short interest took hold rather freely, and a few long purchases were made by parties who had faith in the persistence of an upward turn, few of the transactions, however, being on outside accounts. The news from other markets would probably have caused a greater advance but for the expectation that receipts will increase the coming week, and that idea slightly diminished the premium on new grain. Seller September opened at 92⅛c, advanced to 92⅝c, and fell back to 92⅛c at the close. Seller October sold at 93⅞@94⅛c, closing at 93⅞c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 91⅞@92c, closing at 91⅞c; new No. 2 spring for October sold at 94⅛@95⅛c, and closed with sellers at 95⅛c for cash lots. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.00; 35,000 No. 2 do at 91⅞@92c; 2,400 bu new do at 95⅛c; 1,400 bu No. 3 do at 82c; 1,000 bu new do at 85c; 2,400 bu rejected do at 67@68c; 400 bu new do at 70c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 65@95c. Total, 45,400 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in fair request and firm at Friday's outside prices. Sales included 5,400 bu No. 2 at 98c; and 1,400 bu by sample at $1.00@1.09. Total, 6,800 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sale was made of 350 bu No. 1 red at $1.05, delivered.

CORN—Was active early, dull afterwards, and weak throughout. Our receipts were again large, with smaller shipments. Liverpool was quoted dull under the anticipation of big supplies from the United States, and New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, were all weak, in sympathy, some shipping orders held here being either modified or withdrawn. On the first touch of further weakness a good many margins that had previously been about exhausted ran out, and there were numerous calls for renewal. These were met in most cases, but several lots were sold out to avoid further loss, and that increased the weak feeling here. The market declined ⅛c from the latest prices of Friday, and closed tame at a shade better than that reduction. The trading was chiefly for future, with only a moderate inquiry for shipment. The weekly figures indicated a further increase of about 240,000 bu in our stock in store, or not far from 1,800,000 bu for next Tuesday's statement, and the exports from New York have fallen off materially during the week, all of which tended to heaviness. The reports of grasshoppers in corn produced no effect, as the destruction was not thought extensive enough to lessen the aggregate yield. Seller September opened at 43⅛c, and declined to 43c at the close. Seller October sold at 43@43⅜c, closing at 43@43⅛c, and seller the year sold at 41⅞@42c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 43¼@43⅜c, closing at 43⅜c, and high mixed closed at 43⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 66,400 bu high mixed at 43⅜@44⅛c; 156,200 bu No. 2 at 43⅛@43⅜c; 51,200 bu rejected at 40@40⅛c; 400 bu no grade at 38c; 6,000 bu by sample at 41@43c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 42⅛@44⅛c free on board cars. Total, 281,800 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and a shade firmer. The receipts and shipments were larger, and there was a fair inquiry for cash oats early for local account and shipment, and considerable trading in October and September, and the market ruled strong in spite of the weakness in corn, but closed quiet and easier. The stock in store increased during the week. Some inquiry for August was noticed, but it is thought that most of the deals for this month are provided for, as there was less inquiry Saturday from shorts for cash, which closed with sellers at 32c. Rejected was in good request at 28c, and samples at 27@32c. Seller September sold at 31@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c, and October at 31⅛@31⅜c, closing at 31⅜c. The year was quoted at 30@31c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 32c; 6,000 bu rejected at 28c; 9,600 bu by sample at 25@32c on track, and 11,400 bu do at 29@32c free on board. Total, 33,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and ⅛@1c higher. The offerings were small, and buyers found it difficult to fill their orders. No. 2 cash sold at 55½@58c, and No. 1 at 57c. The receipts were fair and exceeded by the shipments. Options were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 57c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 55½@58c; 400 bu by sample at 49½c on track. Total, 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and excited, advancing 2½@4c, and closing easy. The receipts were light and vessel room was engaged for about 40,000 bu. These facts caused firmness, and a few parties entered the market early and run up prices, when the shorts got frightened and rushed into the crowd to cover. The flurry was chiefly in September, but the October shorts also became somewhat alarmed, and there was a general advance in prices. The market closed quiet and weak at the outside quotations. Cash No. 2 opened at 73c, sold up to 78c, and closed nominally lower. New No. 3 sold at 50c. Old barley was inactive. Seller September sold at 76@78c, closing with sellers at the outside. October sold at 75@77c, closing at 76½c. The lower grades were quiet. Choice samples were salable at 88@90c, and low grades at 25@35c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 73@78c; 800 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,200 bu by sample at 25@85c. Total, 8,400 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,055	5,042	581
Tuesday	5,240	6,724	1,287
Wednesday	4,050	9,337	732
Thursday	2,437	8,843	988
Friday	2,350	6,911	695
Saturday	1,600	5,000	95
Total	17,741	42,457	4,378
Shipments—			
Monday	1,048	2,397	......
Tuesday	2,277	2,275	803
Wednesday	2,777	4,220	......
Thursday	2,349	4,551	......
Friday	3,013	5,085	......
Total	11,464	18,528	803

CATTLE—The extent of the past week's supply fell altogether short of general expectations. It was supposed that the sharp advance of the week before would call out largely increased receipts, and a majority of the trade were prepared to see a sharp reaction in prices. The receipts, however, proved only slightly in excess of those reported for the week before, and, instead of a general shrinkage in values, a further advance has been gained. Under the small supply of Sunday and Monday the market moved up 10@15c, but the improvement was lost during the following two days, the aggregate receipts of which were more than one-half of the entire week's supply. The small arrivals of the last three days of the week again gave holders the advantage, and the closing quotations show an improvement, as compared with last week, of 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs. The demand from the opening to the close was fairly active, and was general in its character, and all grades shared in the advance. Taken all in all, the week was a fairly satisfactory one to sellers. Sales had a range of $2.00@5.20, though not to exceed 300 head changed owners at prices above $5.00. Most of the business was done at $4.00@4.75 for fair to prime shipping beeves, and at $2.75@3.25 for stockers, native butchers' stuff, and Texans. Veals were in steady demand, and in moderate supply at $3.25@5.25 per 100 lbs for poor to choice, with sales principally at $3.75@4.75. Saturday's market was more quiet than on the previous days of the week, fewer buyers being present, but the demand proved equal to the supply, and prices were thoroughly sustained. The market closed firm, with the yards well cleared of stock. Following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.85@5.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.80@2.25
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

HOGS—So far as bacon grades were concerned the past week was a favorable one for the selling interest. There was throughout a well-sustained demand at slightly better prices than prevailed during the previous week, the market ruling firm at $6.20@6.40, or at an average advance of 5c per 100 lbs. For ordinary heavy hogs there was a dull and drooping market. The continued shrinkage in prices of the product, and the feeling of uncertainty regarding the future, have exerted upon packers a restraining influence, and heavy packing grades were a drug at a further reduction of 10c per 100 lbs. Heavy lots, suited to the requirements of the Boston and Philadelphia markets, were in steady request at fairly sustained prices.

On Saturday there was a fair demand, and the supply was well closed out. Sales were on a basis of $6.20@6.40 for common to choice light, at $6.00@6.20 for good to choice heavy shipping grades, and at $5.50@5.90 for inferior to good heavy.

SHEEP—During the past week there was no very marked change in any of the features of the sheep market. The supply has been small, but, with only local wants to meet, sellers were unable to do more than sustain prices. There was a steady demand from the city trade at $3.75@4.50 for good to choice, and at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium grades per 100 lbs. Lambs continue scarce at $1.50@2.50 per head.

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was active and firm. The offerings were fair, about 18 cargoes having arrived, and yard dealers appeared at the docks early, and left them nearly clear of lumber. The offerings consisted mostly of inch-stuff, which was firm at recent figures, and a few loads of Manistee joists and scantling, which sold readily at $7.75, inferior cargoes from other points being quoted at $7.25@7.50. Common inch ranged from $8.00@9.00, and fair to choice from $10.00@15.00. Lath were firm at $1.15@1.20, and shingles quiet at $1.90@2.25.

Lumber freights are firm. There is a better demand for vessels, and carriers are asking higher rates. The current rate to Muskegon is $1.00, to Ludington $1.12½, to Manistee $1.00@1.25.

The yard-market is fairly active and steady. Some grades are quoted firm, but no immediate advance in retail prices is expected. Below are the yard prices:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@30.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.35@1.50
A shingles	2.25@2.75

Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11:30 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 24s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 86s 6d. Lard, 50s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—5 p. m.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged at 6@6¼d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 3,800.

Breadstuffs—Firm; California white wheat, average, 9s 2d@9s 4d; do club, 9s 6d@9s 9d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 6d@8s 9d; winter red Western, 9s@9s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 6d@23s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d@25s. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 38s.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 88s 6d. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s 6d; short do, 51s 6d.

Tallow—41s.

Spirits Petroleum—10s; refined do, 15s 6d@16s.

Linseed Oil—24s.

Common Resin—4s 6d@5s; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s 6d.

Cheese—47s.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—*Refined Petroleum*—16s.

Spirits Turpentine—23s@23s 3d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—*Petroleum*—43½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—*Grain*—Fair inquiry for choice wheat, which is scarce; plenty of inferior stock, which is not wanted, except to a very limited extent; firmer freights and persistent holding of sellers checked trade for export; sales of 3,000 bu at 95c for ungraded spring; $1.13 for Minnesota No. 1 spring; $1.16 for fair No. 1 Milwaukee spring in store; $1.20 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee spring; $1.25 for extra new white Michigan; very common to good No. 3 Spring held at 85@95c; No. 2 Chicago spring soft to fair steamer, 99c@$1.05½; No. 2 Milwaukee spring soft to fair steamer, 95c@$1.03; market closed dull. Rye quiet; 68c bid for prime new No. 2 Western to arrive. Corn—Receipts more liberal and demand less active, closing in buyers' favor; sales of 98,000 bu at 50@52c for hot; 52@54c for warm; 54@58c for ungraded; 54@56½c for ungraded steamer mixed, chiefly at 55@56c; 56@56c for ungraded sail mixed; 59c for steamer yellow; 59½@61c for good to prime Western yellow; 58½c for Western white; 16,000 bu for September at 56c; market closed weak and in buyers' favor. Oats firm for choice, and dull; almost neglected for inferior; sales of 48,000 bu at 32@44c for the range of Western and State mixed; 35@45c for the range of Western and State white; 40@41½c for prime to choice No. 2 Chicago mixed; 49½c for old white Western; 38@45c for common Western to choice Michigan white; closed firm for best grades and dull and heavy for inferior.

Ocean Freights—Only small business in berth-room, but rates remained steady; in charter room moderately fair movement; rates about steady; engagements to Liverpool, by steamer, 16,000 bu grain for next week at 8d.

Provisions—Pork lower, with a light business in cash lots; sales of 300 brls new mess on spot at $17.40@17.45. No transactions reported in futures; at the second call for August, $17.00 bid and $17.50 asked; for September, $17.50 asked; for October, $17.50 asked. Cut meats dull; middles firm at 9½c for Western long clear. Lard much depressed and lower; dealings in cash lots to a fair extent, but speculation very moderate; sales of 1,500 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.02½@10.07½; 500 tcs for August at $10.07½ down to $10.05; 4,000 tcs for September at $10.27½ down to $10.10; 250 tcs for November at $9.90; and 500 tcs, sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.42½@9.45.

Sugar—Refined quiet; raw quiet but firm at 9½@9⅝c for fair to good refining; 9⅝c for prime; 9⅛@10⅛c for centrifugal.

Tallow—Firm, and demand continued fair.

Whisky—Market quiet at $1.14 per gallon; alcohol quoted at $2.15, wine measure.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—*Cotton*—Quiet; 12 1-16@12⅛c; futures weak; August, 11 27-32@11⅞c; September, 11 25-32@11⅞c; October, 11⅝@11 27-32c; November, 11 13-32c; December, 11 18-32; January, 11 17-32c; February, 11 11-16c; March, 11 27-32c; April, 12 1-32c; May, 12 3-16@12 7-32c; June, 12⅜@12 13-32c; July, 12½@12 17-32c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 17,000 brls. Rye-flour steady, $4.50@5.00.

Corn-Meal—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet but firm; receipts, 64,000 bu; prime scarce and in demand; freights firmer, checking the export demand; No. 3 spring, 85@95c; ungraded do, 95c; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16; No. 2 do, 99c@$1.10; No. 1 Wisconsin, very choice, $1.20; No. 2 Chicago spring, 95c@$1.05½; extra white Michigan, new, $1.25; amber Texas, new, $1.05. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, new, 55c bid. Barley firm; four-rowed State, soft, 92½c; six-rowed State, 95c. Malt firm. Corn dull and heavy; freights firmer, checking the export demand; receipts, 212,000 bu; Western mixed, hot and warm, 50@54c; mixed steamer, ungraded, 54@58c; do, sail, 56@58c; yellow steam, 59c; yellow Western, 57½@58c; white Western, 58½c. Oats fairly active; prime, firm; poorer qualities, heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 32@42½c; white do, 35@45c.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Hops—Firm and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime, 9⅝c; refined easier at 11@11¼c. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice quiet but steady.

Petroleum—Excited and higher; crude, 13⅛@13⅜c; refined, 24c bid; cases, 26c; naphtha, city, 12c.

Strained Resin—Quiet at $1.55@1.57½.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 30½c.

Eggs—Firmer; Western, 12@18c.

Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 19@23c; California do, 19@22c; common do, 18½@21c.

Wool—Firm and fairly active; domestic fleece, 28@48c; pulled, 23@35c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 10@28c.

Provisions—New mess pork, $17.40@17.45; September, $17.50 asked. Beef market dull. Middles firm; Western long clear, 9⅛c; city do, 9⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $10.12½@10.17½; September, $10.10@10.27½.

Butter—Firm; Western, 13@26c.

Cheese—3@9½c.

Whisky—Quiet at $1.14.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot lake quiet at 18½@18⅞c. Pig iron dull and heavy; Scotch, $27.00@29.50; American, $19.00@23.00. Russia sheeting, 12c in gold.

Nails—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.15½@1.16 cash, $1.15 bid August; No. 3 do, $1.01½@1.01¾. Corn steady and firm; cash options lower; mixed Western, 43c cash and August; 41⅞@41⅞c September; 42⅛@42⅛c for October; 41@41⅛c for November. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 32⅛@33c cash; 32½c for August; 31c for September. Rye higher at 50c bid cash; 53½c for October. Barley—All sales private.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged at $1.10.

Provisions—Pork firmer at $17.00@17.25; held at $17.50 at close. Lard dull and lower; winter, $10.15 asked; sales of summer at $9.95. Bulk meats nominally higher; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅜c. Bacon irregular and lower; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 9@9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅜c, closing firmer.

Receipts—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none; cattle, 500 head; hogs, 2,500.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—*Petroleum*—Excited and higher; refined, 21⅛c; crude, 16½c.

Seeds—Steady and unchanged.

Flour—Market dull; extra, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota family, $5.50@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.50; high grades, $6.75@8.25.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand; red, new, $1.10@1.16; amber, $1.18@1.25; white, $1.22. Rye, 60c. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 56@58c; steam, 51c; sail, 55½c; mixed, 51@56c; Western, 40@50c. Oats—Market dull; white, old, 40@43c; do new, 30@33c.

Provisions—Mess pork, $19.00@19.50. Lard, $11.12½@11.25.

Whisky—Steady; Western, $1.12@1.13.

Cheese—Western fine, 7⅛@8⅛c.

Butter—Unchanged.

Eggs—Steady; Western fresh, 17@18c.

Receipts—Wheat, 8,400 bu; corn, 77,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 124,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged and steady.

Grain—Wheat quiet but steady; red Western, common to choice, $1.00@1.20. Corn—Western mixed firm at 5 5½c. Oats in good demand, and firm; white Western, 35@46c; mixed Western, 31@35c. Rye steady at 54@57c.

Provisions—Dull and heavy; mess pork, $19.00. Bulk meats—shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅛c loose; bacon shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear rib, 10⅛c. Lard, refined, 12c.

Coffee—Firm, unchanged, and quiet.

Whisky—Market dull; $1.13.

Butter—Market dull; Western, 16@20c.

Petroleum—Excited and higher; crude, 11⅛c; refined, 21⅛@21⅛c.

Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 28,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—*Flour*—Dull.

Grain—Wheat dull; white Wabash, new, $1.07½; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1.11; No. 2 do, $1.03; extra white Michigan, new, held at $1.17½; amber Michigan, new, $1.11½; September, $1.09½; No. 2 amber Michigan, 97c; do, new, $1.09½; No. 2 red, new, $1.10½; winter red Western, $1.09; No. 3 red, new, $1.02½; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1.12. Corn steady; high mixed, 49½c; October, 50c; Iowa mixed, 48c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 40c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c; white, 35c; Michigan, 33c; rejected, 29½c.

Receipts—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged at 11c.

Flour—Steady; extra, $3.00@3.50; family, $4.00@4.50.

Grain—Wheat firm; red, 95c@$1.01; amber, $1.01@1.05; white, 90c@$1.10. Corn—Market dull; white, 44c; mixed, 43c. Rye nominally unchanged at 57c. Oats steady; no old in market; new, 28@31c.

Provisions—Unsettled. Pork dull and lower at $17.50; shoulders, 6⅛c; sides offered at 8⅛@8⅛c; clear, 9c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8c; sides, 9⅛@9⅛c; clear, 10⅛@10⅛c; short clear, 11c. Lard in fair demand; tierce, $12.50@13.00; kegs, $13.75@14.00.

Whisky—Firm and unchanged at $1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—*Cotton*—Easier at 11⅛c.

Flour—Steady, with fair demand.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; red, 90c@$1.06. Corn in fair demand at lower rates—46@47c. Oats quiet but firm at 35@43c. Rye steady at 56@58c. Barley quiet but firm at 85@88c.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at $17.00. Lard dull and nominal; steam, $10.00; kettle, $12.00@12.50; current make, $9.87½@9.90. Bulk meats steady and firm at 6⅛@6⅛@8⅛@8⅜c. Bacon quiet and steady at 7⅛@9⅛@10c.

Whisky—Steady and in fair demand at $1.10.

Butter—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened firm at about ½c higher, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, old, $1.08; new, $1.04½; No. 2, 96⅛c; September, 96⅞c; No. 3, 85@86c. Corn steady and quiet; No. 2, 42½c. Oats weak; No. 2 fresh, 30⅛@30⅛c. Rye firm and steady; No. 1, 62c. Barley steady for old and excited for new; new No. 2, 78c; September, 83c.

Freights—Quiet and steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2½c; Oswego, 5⅛c.

Receipts—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—*Grain*—Corn—Quiet; mixed, 51c; white, 53c. Oats—Market dull; choice St. Louis, 42c.

Provisions—Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 7⅛@8c. Bacon—Demand light, but holders firm; clear rib sold at 9⅛@10c. Hams, sugar-cured, 15⅛c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—*Flour*—In fair demand; common extras, $4.00@4.75; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $4.75@6.75; fancy mixed Wisconsin, $6.50@8.50.

Grain—Corn unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 30@43½c; rejected, 33@39c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Market quiet and nominally unchanged.

Canal Freights—Firm.

TOBACCO.

Reported for the Tribune by Alexander Harthill, Tobacco Broker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—The bulk of the offerings this week affording a poor assortment of desirable sorts, the market showed the same want of life it has done for the last two weeks, excepting yesterday, when, with a better assortment of cutters and colory fillers, there was more animation than any day this week, with greater firmness in such then. The market to-day, however, was rather languid, with a very poor assortment, out of the small breaks of 145 hhds, which were mostly of an inferior description.

Prices for thoroughly sound cutting and manufacturing fillers are quite firm at last week's figures. All others are steady. No selections of any description have been offered this week. The offerings and receipts of Missouris are now very light, the sales of them being only some 60 hhds.

The views of holders and buyers appear to be more apart this week than they have been for some time, if we may judge from fully 100 hhds being rejected at the breaks, consisting of all descriptions. Holders seem disposed to rely for strength on the prospect of much lighter receipts for the future, and the possibility of an early frost this year, predicated somewhat on the cool snap we had last night, so that it is more than likely we shall have a rather sensitive market for some time to come.

The receipts of this week do not show any decrease, but an increase of 100 over last week, the aggregate this week being 1,300 hhds, which is also 100 more than the sales, which this week foot up 1,207 hhds, including 103 reviews and 93 sold privately; of the latter was one lot of 61 hhds of fine Davies County leaf, suitable for the English market, at $14.00. Quotations remain same as last week.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Wool active beyond all precedent. Stocks in the interior are rapidly coming forward. The principal transactions have been in California, Texas, and low Western wool, but the demand for all kinds is good, and full current rates readily obtained, although no improvement in prices has taken place. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania washed fleeces, 385,000 lbs, at 35@44½c. There has been a large movement in fine unwashed and unmerchantable at various prices. Sales of Michigan and Wisconsin, 18,000 lbs, at 33@35c. Combing delaine quiet and firm at the recent advance; sales, 100,000 lbs. Pulled steady, with increased demand; sales 207,000 lbs at 28@40c for super and X, chiefly 35@39c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—Market firm; 110 deg. test, 21c.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.—Petroleum market strong and greatly agitated; sales of crude at $3.80 at Parker's; refined, 23c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, lumber; prop G. J. Trusdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr M. L. Higgie, Manistee, lumber; schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber; schr R. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr C. Nilsson, Ashtabula, coal; schr Topsey, Manistee, lumber; schr Melvina, Alpena, lumber; schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal; schr Mary Booth, Cleveland, coal; schr Leo, Black Creek, lumber; schr Emma L. Cayne, Bay City, lumber; schr E. P. Royce, Sack Bay, telegraph poles; schr Kate Gillet, Jacksonport, telegraph poles; schr Helvetia, Buffalo, coal; schr American Union, Menominee, lumber; schr Col. Ellsworth, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Albatros, Red River, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber; schr John Tibbitts, Ludington, lumber; schr Mariner, Manistee, lumber; schr Annie M. Peterson, Buffalo, coal; schr Bay State, Marinette, lumber; schr Scotia, Buffalo, coal; schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber; schr Atlanta, Traverse City, lumber; schr W. H. Dunbar, Frankfort, lumber; schr Harvest Home, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Charley Hibbard, Alaska Pier, railroad ties; schr Mount Blanc, Bay City, salt; schr Ironsides, Cedar River, lumber; schr Hans Crocker, Little Sturgeon, ice; schr George D. Dousman, Little Sturgeon, ice; schr Clara, Ford River, lumber; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber; schr Ada Medora, Marinette, lumber; schr Porter, Buffalo, coal; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; schr Addie, Benton Harbor, light; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Lookout, White Lake, railroad ties; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cedar River, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, telegraph poles; schr Hemisphere, White Lake, wood; schr Great West, Oconto, lumber; schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; schr James Dresden, Ludington, wood; schr Montcalm, Cleveland, coal; schr George W. Wescott, Escanaba, pig iron; schr Tom Paine, White Lake, wood; schr E. M. Davidson, Ford River, lumber; schr Kearsarge, Ludington, lumber; scow Alaska, Muskegon, lumber; scow Sea Bird, White Lake, railroad ties; scow T. M. Norton, Racine, light; scow Sea Star, White Lake, bark; scow C. G. Meisel, Menominee, lumber; scow J. A. Johnson, White Lake, wood.

CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr Albatross, Red River, 7 brls pork; schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 44,200 bu corn; schr E. Robinson, Manekaunee, 350 bu oats; schr Eldorado, Manekaunee, 250 bu oats, 1 case tallow, and sundries; schr Manekaunee, Manekaunee, 25 brls groceries; schr E. P. Boyce, Sage Bay, 50 bu oats; schr Persia, Whitehall, sundries; schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noque, 10 brls flour, 3 brls beef, 1 brl sugar; schr Ironsides, Cedar River, 1 brl hams and sundries; schr S. T. Atwater, Kingston, 18,896 bu corn; schr Niagara, Buffalo, 51,500 bu corn; schr Dan Lyons, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn; schr Beloit, Ludington, sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries; schr Tuscola, Silver Lake, 4 brls pork, 200 lbs butter, and sundries; schr Havana, Kingston, 19,400 bu corn; schr Active, Peshtigo, 5 brls apples and sundries; schr E. H. Johnson, Traverse City, 6 brls beef and sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 10 brls pork and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 544 bdls hides, 17 brls tallow, and sundries; prop Japan, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, and sundries; Erie, 5,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour; schr Montgomery, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; prop Colorado, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn, 15,108 bu oats, 400 brls flour, 400 scks oil cake, 100 brls pork, 100 scks seed, and sundries; schr Ogarita, Buffalo, 38,099 bu corn.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—There was a fair demand for vessels for corn at 2@2¼c, the outside being for a small load taken on at an up-town elevator. Charters: For Buffalo: Schrs E. Jones, corn at 2⅛c; J. Couch, and Niagara, corn at 2c, and schr Montgomery, corn at 2¼c; prop Fountain City, corn through; schr Reid Case, barley on private terms. To Kingston: Schr Havana, corn at 5⅛c. To Ogdensburg: Prop St. Albans, corn through. Capacity, 230,000 bu corn and 40,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—There was a light demand for grain vessels to-day, but shippers generally were unwilling to give the rates asked,—2½c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5¼c to Kingston. The only engagement reported was the schr E. Fitzgerald, 20,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 2¼c.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—B. Whittaker & Son report the schr E. C. Larnard, lumber and timber, Au Sable to Detroit, at $1 on lumber and $1.25 on timber, schr Reed Case, plaster, Alabaster to Milwaukee, on p. t.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Charter: Schr Arctic, lumber, Belle River to Buffalo, at $1.75 ℔ m on the rail.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Though the wind has been quite favorable during the past two or three days, yet the lumber fleet which has come in this week is not as large as usual. There were not over twelve cargoes of lumber at the market last evening.... The schr Maggie Thompson displays a Hayes and Wheeler flag, which becomes her quite well.... The schr Pathfinder arrived here yesterday minus her mizzen-topmasts.... The schr Christine Nilsson came in contact with the Madison street bridge Saturday and lost her jibboom. The bridge was not damaged.... The tug Satisfaction will go into dry-dock to-day to receive a general overhauling.... "Nobby" Clark, formerly Captain of the tug Satisfaction, has given up sailing, gone into matrimony, and started a grocery store. He was around the docks yesterday afternoon paying the boys a visit, looking as nobby as ever.... The schr G. C. Finney arrived here Saturday with a cargo of salt. She stopped at the lumber market to adjust something in her rigging. While lying there, three lumber-laden vessels made fast outside, locking her to the dock, where she still lies.... The schr Live Oak has gone into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for repairs.... It will be remembered that a short time ago the tug Nighthawk made application for a license to carry passengers, and was refused by the steamboat-inspectors because she was found to be unfit for such service. Nevertheless, the Nighthawk has been carrying passengers ever since, in spite of the refusal of the inspectors. Yesterday afternoon THE TRIBUNE reporter was out on the lake on the tug Rebel, and, while out, met the Nighthawk, on board of which he counted forty-nine passengers. There were, however, considerably more, for those inside the house could not be seen. It is claimed that the inspectors are aware of the fact that she carries passengers in violation of the law, and it is hard to perceive why they take no steps to prevent her from endangering the lives of people who go on board of her under the impression that she has a license and is perfectly safe.

PORT HURON NEWS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25.—The brig Oak Leaf is at Fitzgerald's ship-yard putting in a new mainmast. She will be ready to depart this evening. The stmr J. C. Clark, while up the Snikarty River Wednesday, broke her rudder sternport, rudder and shoe, by getting a log in her wheel. She was towed to this port, and is now in the Wolverine dry-dock repairing.

The schr Eagle Wing, of the Wm. A. Barnum's tow, parted her tow-line in the rapids; and, to prevent running into another vessel in the tow dropped her anchor, and picked up the Grand Trunk telegraphic cable at Fort Gratiot. The cable was injured somewhat, and the vessel will undoubtedly have to make good the repairs.

The Great Western Elevator at Sarnia did its first business this season last week, when two of Ward's Line propellers unloaded grain. The Canadian prop Celtic is now discharging her cargo at this elevator.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 27.—Down—Props City of Concord, St. Joseph, Waverly, Quebec, Havana and barges; schrs S. J. Tilden, A. W. Lucky, Emma C. Hutchinson, Sweden, Zach Chandler, Leonard Hanna.

UP—Props Alaska, R. Holland, J. Bertschy, St. Louis, St. Paul, Oswegatchie, Huron City, Roanoke, Westford, Russia, Arabia, Emma E. Thompson and barges; schrs John O'Neil, M. E. Trimble, Higgie & Jones, M. C. Cameron, Oak Leaf, Young America, Grace Whitney.

WIND—Southwest; gentle.

WEATHER—Fine.

IRON SHIPMENTS.

The following table exhibits the shipments from the port of Marquette for the season, up to and including Wednesday, Aug. 16:

IRON ORE.

Name of Mine.	Gross Tons.
Republic	70,774
Cleveland	70,708
Lake Superior	52,341
Champion	33,749
Edwards	11,745
Rolling-Mill	10,730
McComber	6,165
New York	2,915
Erie	1,037
Grand Central	436
Total	260,210

PIG IRON.

Morgan furnace	2,183
Pioneer furnace	2,038
Bancroft furnace	2,091
Total	6,312
Total ore and pig iron	272,382

Shipments up to Wednesday, the 16th, from L'Anse, have been as follows:

Spur Mountain	12,262
Michigamme	30,284
Keystone	3,778
Total	46,323

Shipments of pig iron from the Grand Island furnaces up to and including the 16th inst. have been as follows:

Bay furnace	6,673
Munising furnace	1,054
Total	7,728

The following table shows the ore shipments from Escanaba up to and including Wednesday, Aug. 16:

Jackson	34,789
New York	33,582
Cleveland	5,767
Angeline	12,298
Barnum	19,438
Foster	320
Saginaw	38,456
McComber	1,953
Palmer	7,562
Superior	5,593
Rolling-Mill	7,487
Winthrop	6,499
Michigamme	6,987
South Side Jackson	5,055
Bessemer	3,201
Cambria	2,208
Salisbury	8,539
Richardson & Wood	3,341
Total	203,055

The following table shows the total shipments of iron ore from the district this season, up to and including Wednesday, Aug. 16, together with the shipments for a corresponding period last year:

From where.	1875.	1876.
From Marquette	282,140	266,250
From Escanaba	136,520	203,055
From L'Anse	40,503	46,329
Total	459,163	525,633

Showing an increase of 66,470 gross tons.

It is proper to say that the report of shipments of pig iron from Marquette is not complete by reason of our inability to obtain the figures from the Rolling-Mill furnace.—*Marquette Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS AND THAT—The Gospel ship Glad Tidings has finally reached Washington Harbor, Green Bay.... At Grand Haven $10,000 is to be expended on the harbor, principally for dredging.... H. A. Harbeck, of Bay City, has purchased at Marshal's sale a half interest in the schr J. F. Joy, paying therefor $1,600.... The schr Mary Grover, which became water-logged and put into Oak Orchard for safety some days since, arrived at Oswego Wednesday morning. She left about 90,000 feet of her cargo of lumber at Oak Orchard. The balance will be taken out at Oswego, and the vessel go into dry-dock for repairs.... The schr St. Andrew, at present in charge of the United States Marshal at Milwaukee, will, in all probability, go under the hammer, as claims to a large amount have already accumulated against her.... The side-wheel stmr Keweenaw, of Ward's Lake Superior Line, which has been plying between Buffalo and Duluth, is to be withdrawn from that route and put on the line from Duluth to Portage, to take the place of the burned stmr St. Clair.

.... The Detroit *Free Press* says: The prop Eighth Ohio has met with her first ill-luck since being refitted for an excursion boat. She had on 200 excursionists from Monroe, and when near West Sister Island caught fire between decks, in front of the smoke-stack, but the flames were immediately extinguished, though not until the passengers were thoroughly frightened.... Says the Toronto *Globe*: "The steam-tug Simcoe, with passengers of the stmr Nipissing, going direct to Rosseau, after leaving Port Carling, split her stern by the screw getting loose, and immediately began to fill. Had the Nipissing not been within hailing distance the result would have been serious, as she had no lifeboats on board, and when towed back to Port Carling she sank in a few feet of water."

NEEBISH RAPIDS.—A correspondent of the Amherstburg *Echo* writes from the Neebish Rapids as follows: "It is now nearly two months since the boys of the Trudeau left Amherstburg and arrived at the Neebish after a ten days passage in good health and spirits. Capt. Jermin immediately set us to work building a kitchen, dining-room, sleeping-shanty, office, blacksmith-shop, and carpenter-shop. We have since been engaged building a dock and getting up stone from the Rapids. The current here is 3 miles an hour stronger than it is at the Limekilns on the Detroit. Mr. John Hoy, of Detroit, is the diver, and we get up some tremendous bowlders. We are located on a small bay on Sugar Island, American side. Here the scows lie as securely at anchor as if they were on dry-dock. Our location is a delightful one, but the mosquitoes seem to think as much of it as we do. Everybody is healthy and in good spirits, and the evenings are spent in all kinds of games and amusements. Our latest arrival is John Fitzgerald (Glycerine Johnnie), who put in appearance here Saturday, July 29. Mr. Derbishire expects to finish the work here in another season."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Coal-shippers are holding for lower freights. The best they would offer Saturday was 30c to Chicago.

HYPOTHESIS IN SCIENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 25.—At a recent meeting of the Lansing Scientific Association, Henry A. Haigh delivered an address upon "The Value of the Guess," or the use and importance of the Hypothesis in the advancement of the Physical Sciences. After dwelling upon the prejudice which has obtained against "scientific guessing," and referring to Lord Bacton's assertion that the accumulation of facts, and the careful and orderly abstraction of axioms or general truths from them, constitute the true mode of induction and the only safe method of investigation, the speaker proceeded to show that such a method had not been followed by the great masters in Science, from Hipparcnus down. A study of the labors of the world's physicists shows that induction (which he claimed to be only an inverse method of deduction) has been the invaluable method in the formation of hypothetical anticipations of Nature, and that deduction has been used to verify the hypotheses in truth. The latter seems to be the natural method, which, he claimed, consists simply in a marriage of hypothesis and experiment,—allowing the last term to include observation. Without some guiding clews, all experiment would be haphazard and tentative. He referred, at some length, to the failure of the alchemists, as illustrating this statement. The true course of scientific procedure, he claimed, consists in "anticipating Nature,"—i. e., forming hypotheses as to the laws which are probably in operation, and then observing or experimenting in order to ascertain whether the phenomena are such as would follow from the laws or facts supposed. In order to learn concerning the benefits already derived from the use of the hypothesis, the speaker examined the methods employed by the successful investigators, from Ptolemy all the way down to Herbert Spencer,—showing that all of them, with hardly an exception, made constant use of the guess. He showed that all the important discoveries—those of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Huyghens, Franklin, Harvey, Priestly, Scheele, and others—were made in perfect accordance with true scientific methods,—i. e., by first being stated as guesses, or hypotheses, and then being verified by observation and experiment.

Heavy Work.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* inquires what the people of the East will think when they read that in California a single machine turns out an average of 800 sacks or 1,600 bushels of wheat in a day, while instances are by no means rare of 2,000 bushels being threshed in one day. A paper published in the Russian River section of California cites several instances of this kind, and further says that the tract—25,000 acres—on which the machines are at work will average 50 bushels to the acre. One field of 10,000 acres of Prophet wheat stands 5¼ feet high, and is turning out an average of 75 bushels to the acre.

MANUFACTURES.

The Industries of Nearly Fifty Illinois Cities.

A Wonderful Increase of Business Within Five Years.

Successful Competition with the East in Various Articles,

Such as Watches, Steel Rails, Tacks, Glass, and Textile Fabrics.

The Cost of Power at Different Points---Encouraging Prospects of Our State.

THE TRIBUNE has been at considerable labor to obtain a reliable statement of the manufacturing condition of every important city in the State outside of Chicago, believing that such a statement at this time, when every one is crying "hard times," will be read with great interest by our readers. In every instance these statements have been obtained from men of the highest standing in the community in which they live. They can, therefore, be implicitly relied upon. It would be literally impossible to publish anything more than a brief summary of the hundred or more communications we have received, and that summary has been made with a view to give the reader as much information as possible in a small space.

THE INFORMATION PROCURED.

We show, as far as we can, the possibilities of each city in Illinois as a manufacturing place; the condition of its manufactories before the panic of 1873 and since; the increase and decrease; the number of hands employed; the goods manufactured, whether specific or staple, article secured by patents or goods that must compete with the world's market; also, the price of coal in nearly fifty different cities, and other information illustrating the exact condition of Illinois industries. These are items that must not be overlooked by the capitalists of the State. Illinois is destined to lead the Union, some day, in manufacturing. The facts given herewith all go to show a marvelous increase of manufacturing enterprises during the past five years, and also demonstrate that our State is rapidly adjusting itself to a sound and healthy financial condition. The subjoined statements also show that there is not another State in the Union that has so many small manufacturing cities partially developed as Illinois has; and that there is no other State where the natural advantages are so great, or whose resources are so inexhaustible.

Nothing seems to stop the strides we have made during the past five years in manufacturing. Take

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD,

as one of the most northern cities in the State. This city is one of the chief manufacturing places in the State, and has a population of 15,000. The best and largest of her factories were all built since the panic of 1873. Nearly a million dollars has been expended on public improvement since then. The old-established factories have been enlarged to the tune of $200,000. A Watch-Factory, two Furniture-Factories, and a Tack-Factory (the only one west of Pittsburg) are now in active operation, and have all sprung up since 1873. In fact, at Rockford alone, a transformation-scene has taken place in three years which few would believe had they not been eye-witnesses to the facts.

ROCK-RIVER TOWNS—DIXON.

Taking a start from Rockford, suppose we go down Rock River to Dixon, and see how that city has fared since the panic of 1873, and determine, if possible, what her future is to be. There are few better shipping points than Dixon. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Illinois Central cross here, and work already is begun on the extension of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, from Sterling to Dixon, and from thence to Rockford. With a population of 5,000, located upon a most beautiful spot, with an abundant water-power (some of which is not in use and only awaits capital), Dixon's prospect for the future is full of hopes. Plows are manufactured here in large numbers and every variety. Among the other products of the factories are Barley-Forks, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Wind-Mills, Pumps, Harrows, Cultivators, and Hand-Cut Files; and there is a large Bagging Factory for making stuff for covering bales,—the only one of the kind in this State. Dixon has the usual complement of Flouring, Sash-and-Blind Mills, etc. There is also located here a Distillery, and a Woolen Mill, which are the only establishments closed at this writing. Furniture is not manufactured here on an extensive scale. Since the financial crisis, the business and manufacturing interests of Dixon have held their own in every particular, and 1876 finds it in a more prosperous condition than ever before in its history. As evidence of this, we need but mention that an Opera-House worth $30,000 is now in course of construction, and the much-needed stimulus of capital has enlivened the manufacturing interests.

A few miles in a southwesterly direction from Dixon is located

THE THRIVING CITY OF STERLING.

The most successful enterprises in this city seem to have been in specific manufacturing. A celebrated corn-planter has alone made an immense fortune for its projector. Corn-Shellers, Cider-Mills, Cultivators, Corn-Stalk-Cutters, and other Agricultural Implements are made here with great success. School-Furniture is also manufactured at Sterling on a large scale, and a score of other specific articles that it is not necessary to recall at this time. It is hardly necessary to remind THE TRIBUNE readers that Sterling is the competing ground for the genial Coffin-Man, and that Burial-Cases are manufactured there in large numbers. To such an extent has this business been run in Sterling that late advices inform us that "The Coffin-business is not good, owing to competition." The largest distillery in the State is located here. Since 1873, manufacturing interests in Sterling have been steadily increasing. The Agricultural-Implement men have all they can do. But still the Oliver-Twist-like cry for more is heard. The water-power is not all sold. The dam at present has a 6-feet head; it can and will be, whenever required, raised to 10 or 12 feet. Since 1870 the population of Sterling has increased 50 per cent, and now numbers 6,000. The city was not the least affected by the panic, and has steadily improved since that date, is entirely free from city or county indebtedness, and is almost out of school debt. It is the general opinion of the leading citizens of Sterling that Cotton and Woolen Goods can and ought to be manufactured here as well and cheaply as at any place in the country. They have direct rail-communication with Chicago (110 miles) and St. Louis (290 miles), and the Mississippi River at two points, Rock Island and Fulton, 30 miles distant. There is a lack, perhaps, in the supply of capital,—some factories having hardly sufficient capital to carry on their business in the most profitable manner.

Southwest from Sterling is

MENDOTA.

The class of goods made here are vastly different from those of Sterling. The only natural facilities Mendota can offer for manufacturing purposes is its location in regard to railroad-transportation, and near proximity to good coal (LaSalle). The only specific articles made here seem to be a patent Corn-Husker, a small variety of Agricultural Implements, a Machine for Tile-laying, etc. There is a Linseed-Oil Mill located in Mendota, in operation most of the time. The largest manufacturing interest is an Organ Company. The sale of Organs here has been much greater the three years since than prior to the panic of 1873. Other manufactories have not been so flourishing.

It has been wisely said that manufactures "will come to coal." Cheap freights and railroad-facilities keep them away for a time, but the increase of business in such cities as

PERU AND LA SALLE

proves the truth of the aphorism. These cities are eminently the Coal Market of the State. The two cities are practically and commercially one, though under separated Municipal Governments. These cities are with justice termed "the future home of cheap manufacturing and smelting establishments," though it was not until lately that the value of the coal-deposits in the great LaSalle Basin has been fully realized. But the demands of commerce compelled the opening-up of one of Nature's greatest depositories, and in 1856 a coal-shaft was sunk and operations commenced. The two cities contain about 15,000 inhabitants, and are separated by an imaginary line. The Zinc and Glass-Works here are on an extensive scale. Peru is engaged also in manufacturing Plows. Since the panic of 1873 the business of these two cities has steadily increased. Smelting establishments are now running heavy forces; several new enterprises have started up; and the leading industry in both places (Mining Coal) is carried on more extensively than ever. Investigating the advantages of this part of our State brings to mind the words of Prof. Worthen, who said that the great LaSalle Coal-Basin has a deposit unequaled in the Northwest, and possessing great advantages for the successful prosecution of great manufacturing enterprises: "for here Nature has united all the elements of success." From her beds of workable coal fuel can be had for steam, smelting, coke, forge, gas, and domestic uses. The great staple, Cotton, can be landed in warehouses direct from the producer, and the products of the soil are at hand in abundance.

Many persons believe, with good reason, that in a short time this part of the State will some day be the centre of a great Iron interest. The locality is favorable. Its situation is about half way between the richest ore-beds in the world—Lake Superior on the north, and Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob on the south,—and the ores could be brought, either by rail or water, and dropped into the midst of all the necessary elements. From advices dated Aug. 9, 1876, we learn that steps have already been taken looking toward the establishment of Furnaces and Rolling-Mills at Peru and LaSalle.

Farther down the Illinois River is the third great Grain-Market of the State. This city,

PEORIA,

will soon contain 40,000 inhabitants. It is a great railway-centre, and does a large amount of wholesale business. The panic had very little influence there. Peoria has been growing rapidly and healthily since 1873. "It is probably remarkable," says Alexander G. Tyng, "for plain, useful buildings without mortgages on them." The largest interests in Peoria are Grain, Elevators, Distilleries, and Pork-Packing. The manufacturing interests are various, but not large, though doing a healthy business. The Machine-Shops are large, and every one of them is making money. There are fine opportunities in this city for any large manufactory. Labor is plenty; coal very cheap ($2 per ton, and less, delivered) and of good quality. It is said that the agents of commercial agencies report that Peoria has given them less trouble, business being more sound, since the crisis of 1873, than any other city in Illinois.

A few miles nearer the mouth of the Illinois is

THE CITY OF PEKIN

where large fortunes have been made in manufacturing enterprises. Pekin has now in successful operation several large Agricultural Implement establishments, the business of each having increased since 1873. Since that time but one factory has gone under, and that from mismanagement. There is no water-power, but coal can be procured at $1.87½ per ton. There is not in Pekin a vacant building suitable for manufacturing purposes; but, for all that, the citizens are on the lookout for new factories, either for staple or specific products, and will assist with their means any legitimate enterprise.

Extra pains are taken to show the present condition of our State Capital in a manufacturing point of view. The pressure of political news from this quarter too frequently excludes notes on the material prosperity of the city. Some readers may not have been apprised of the vast importance of

SPRINGFIELD

as a manufacturing city. One Iron Company, organized Aug. 16, 1871, has a capital of $400,000 invested in a mill for making Railroad-Iron, and at this time employs an average of 450 men. The demand for Illinois Steel Rails has induced this Company to build, since the panic, an additional mill for their manufacture, which cost $100,000. This Western Company is daily competing for and obtaining large contracts all over the country. The Woolen Mills of Springfield are one of the oldest enterprises of the kind in the State, and have always made money. A large Spice Mill was built the year after the panic, at a cost of $70,000, and is making money fast.

One hundred and fifty persons are employed in this city making Baby-Carriages. A Wooden-Ware Factory employs thirty hands; a Paper Company, sixty. The Watch Company of Springfield has gained a national reputation, but is at present the only enterprise feeling keenly the falling-off in demand for the class of goods it makes. People buy bread and clothing first, watches afterwards. It employs 100 hands. The usual number of smaller operators in various grades, for supplying local demands, can be found here.

From the above it will be seen that the factories of our Capital are mainly staple. Writes Mr. V. Hickox, one of the leading bankers: "The manufactories of Springfield have unquestionably in common with those of other localities, felt the effect of the depressing state of trade which everywhere prevails. The business of a part has increased since the crisis of 1873, but it has fallen off in the aggregate." They have fine coal-shafts at Springfield, which, if the demand warranted it, could bring to the surface 1,500 tons of coal daily. Coal is furnished the Rolling-Mills at $1.25 per ton. Mr. Charles Ridgely, President of the Springfield Iron Company, when interrogated relative to business since the panic, said: "The manufacturing interests of this place have not been greatly changed since 1873. There have been some changes in the ownership of some of the concerns, but there are about the same number of them that there were. I think also that they are generally solvent and pretty well established. Wages are not so high as in 1873. I think there are a few more hands employed in manufacturing now than there were then."

Another example of the increase of business since the crisis are the Woolen and Cotton Mills of

JACKSONVILLE,

almost in the central part of the State. Since the panic, we are informed, their business has gradually increased until last year, when they did a business of $276,000. Other factories are alike prosperous here,—Car-Factory, Gang-Plow establishments, etc. Many of these factories are run on the joint-stock plan, and not one seriously feels the effect of the stagnation in trade. Here, again, we find the reverse of Sterling, as Jacksonville produces mostly staple articles, and few patent rights exist. A correspondent writing from that city says: "Our manufacturing interests have largely increased since 1873. Money is plenty on good security. Not a business-house, or scarcely a dwelling-house, to rent in the city."

We are informed by Mr. W. A. Steel, of the celebrated Steel stone quarries of

JOLIET,

that there are twice as many men employed in the Iron and Steel Mills in that city now as in 1871; and that the population, which in 1870 was put down at 7,263, has increased to 16,000,—perhaps 17,000. The facilities in this city for acquiring fully-improved or unimproved water-power are now ample. Joliet has "picked-up" very greatly during the interval since the crisis of 1873.

Situated not far from the border of the State is the little town of

JERSEYVILLE,

of 4,000 inhabitants. It is peculiarly a farming county is Jersey County, and, though not much over half the size of Winnebago County, produced this year 800,000 bushels of wheat to Winnebago County's 75,000. It is not surprising, then, that the manufacture of Agricultural Implements should prove successful in such a place. Says a correspondent: "Our city and county, in every respect, are in a better condition than before the panic of 1873. The number of men employed in our factories are in excess of those employed at that time."

There are few cities in this State so advantageously situated as

ALTON.

About 25 miles above St. Louis, and only 3 or 4 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River, Alton, with her extensive stone-quarries, has rapidly risen into importance. The largest manufacturing interest is the Tobacco Factory, employing (Aug. 4, 1876) 260 hands; Glass-Works, over 100; Agricultural-Implement Factory, 60; Plow-Works, 50; Woolen-Factory, 80; and 100 smaller industries, from 5 to 20 hands each. Since the panic all these establishments have been running to their full extent, and seem to find ready sale for their goods.

THE CITY OF QUINCY,

pre-eminent among the cities of our State, outside of Chicago, as a manufacturing centre, is doing well. She was (July 26, 1876), running the full number of men in the following factories: four large Stove-Foundries, thirteen Flouring-Mills, two Corn-Mills, several large Machine-Shops and Boiler-Factories, two of the largest Tobacco-Factories in the United States, and several smaller ones; also, a large Paper-Mill, and one hundred smaller institutions. Pork-Packing, the Grain-Trade, and Distilling are very important industries here. No Cotton-Goods are manufactured at Quincy, though cotton is almost daily shipped through the city. Since 1873 manufacturing interests have increased. Though there is a good water-front, all the power used is steam,—coal, of course, being very cheap. "With the general prostration of business throughout the country, business in all branches in Quincy has been exceptionally good, and is to-day, so far as we can judge, in a prosperous condition," writes one of the leading men of that city.

We now come to a region in our State that has evidently started on a brilliant career of growth as a manufacturing centre, and where the natural advantages are such that, before the close of this century, it must become the most flourishing manufacturing portion of the State. Manufactories are of slower growth than either Agriculture or Commerce; but, when once established, they are more permanent. For many years this State has suffered for want of manufactories. The earth abounds in rich treasures, awaiting the miner's shovel and pick. The wonderful development of

ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, AND MILAN,

during the past few years, is an undeniable proof of this. The three cities aggregate a population of 25,000 persons. The water-power at Rock Island is estimated by competent engineers at 75,000 horse-power. It has an average head of 10 feet, the highest head being 12½ feet. This water-power is now for rent at $1 per inch per annum, or for sale on long time. To new enterprises this section can offer inducements superior to any other point in the Northwest. They have in successful operation now on this power a Cotton-Factory, Paper-Mill, Furniture-Factory, and one of the largest Flouring-Mills in the State.

Moline, a city of 6,000 inhabitants, has also a good water-power and a great deal of undeveloped resources. The Moline Malleable Iron-Works, and the two immense Plow-Factories located here are known all over the country; as also are the Moline Wooden-Ware and Lumber-Works. There has been a steady increase since 1873 in the different branches of trade, except a Woolen-Mill and Marsailles-Quilt Factory, both of which went down at that time, and have not since arisen. The water-power at Moline is not all rented. We had almost forgotten to mention the Moline Paper-Mills. There are no less than 1,100 operatives engaged in Moline factories. One Plow-Factory at Rock Island, with a paid-up capital of $250,000, made a net profit last year of $65,000. A large Window-Glass Works, running two 10-feet furnaces, is to-day turning out superior glass to any made in Pittsburg. Rock Island also has a famous Toy Factory.

The importance of our smaller cities must not be overlooked. The rapid manner in which they develop into cities of importance forbids it. Take

THE CITY OF DANVILLE,

Vermilion County. Coal and railroads have made this city in ten years. Coal-mines were first opened in and about Danville in 1865; and, as the demand for coal increased, several railroads were built through the county. The demands for coal kept on increasing, manufactories sprung up as if by magic, and all this while the chronic grumbler has been crying "hard times." Here are some significant figures:

Year.	Population.	Number of railroads.
1855	1,125	none
1865	2,500	1
1870	4,751	2
1875	9,426	5

This year $200,000 worth of new buildings are going up, and a Starch-Mill and Paper-Mill are on the tapis. "There is nothing," writes a correspondent, "in the manufacturing line but what pays, and has done so since the panic." The same may be said of

THE CITY OF CENTRALIA,

since the sinking of a coal-shaft a few years ago. Within four years this city has rapidly increased in population, and, with coal at $1.75 per ton, is likely to continue prosperous.

FREEPORT,

in the northern part of the State, has been rather unfortunate, and hence the following, from one of its leading bankers, is not surprising: "We have *some* [manufactories] and facilities for *more;* but I do hope our people have got over the insane idea of helping the town by encouraging projects which have neither capital nor brains to build up with." Since the panic Freeport has held its own, but has not increased very much.

GALENA,

a little farther West, is an old town for the West. The people generally are not in debt, and have money loaned out. A Woolen-Mill, Organ-Factory, Plow-Factory, and a few unimportant manufactories comprise their chief industries. But little change is noticed here since the panic.

MORRIS,

Grundy County, has become a flourishing city within a few years. The principal products of its factories are Church and School Furniture, Camp and Upholstered Chairs (patent rockers), Wagons, Carriages, Plows, and Leather. Since the financial crisis of 1873 the School Furniture Company has located there, and has done a very extensive business, much of the time being unable to fill its orders. "With the exception of a few months," writes a correspondent, "in the fore part of the present year, the demand for products has been good. Nearly 200 men are employed in manufacturing here, besides those who work in the coal-mines."

LINCOLN,

Logan County, has now 7,000 people. Its manufactories are limited at present, but agricultural-implement shops could not fail to pay there. The farming community around the city would sustain any such enterprise. There is a coal-shaft in this city raising 200 tons of coal daily. The panic of 1873 did not affect Lincoln in the least.

WARSAW,

Hancock County, was once the principal trading-point for a large territory, but, within the last few years has been cut off by new railway enterprises. Its population is about 4,000. Years ago they manufactured whisky down there, but two of the distilleries burned down, and the other is standing idle, and has for some time. Having failed in the whisky business, the principal manufacture now seems to be of Whisky Barrels, which are shipped to St. Louis. There is a large Woolen Mill, worth $150,000, standing idle in this city. "We very much need," said the Hon. William Hill, "a large manufacturing interest." It would be the means of saving the city, and the citizens would be willing to do what they could to assist in the starting of legitimate manufacturing enterprises. Coal is cheap.

A leading Agricultural-Implement firm at

CANTON,

Fulton County, is doing a business of $260,000 per year, and employing 150 hands. Furniture, Cultivators, and Woolen Goods make up the products of Canton's factories, which, with four Coal-Shafts in operation, working 250 men, not forgetting a Pork-Packing Establishment, working 50 men all the year round, packing pork for the English market, complete the industrial interests of Canton. Manufacturing has largely increased here since 1873. Coal is $1.50 per ton, delivered. The population of Canton is nearly 5,000.

SYCAMORE,

DeKalb County, is largely engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements,—Harvesters and Corn-Plows ranking first. The manufactures centred here are young, but thrifty. The panic was not felt, nor has the depression of business been to any great extent. Three hundred men are employed here in the factories. Nearly every new enterprise started in Sycamore has been assisted and encouraged by the citizens, and at this time, we are informed, any similar enterprises, with fair prospects of success, would be likely to meet with active encouragement and material aid. Coal is $4 per ton.

CHAMPAIGN

has not been a success in a manufacturing point of view. "All enterprises started here," says a writer from that city, "have either burned down or failed. All attempts to establish any manufacturing interests here have failed. It seems that nearly every article in use can be shipped in here cheaper than it can be produced in the city." Champaign is essentially a farming community.

Wagons are made at

MACOMB,

McDonough County, in large numbers. Aside from this, and the usual Foundry, Machine-Shops, etc., but little manufacturing is done here. Coal is only $2.50. No difference since the panic in business.

Plows, Cultivators, and Road-Scrapers are made in large numbers at

PRINCETON.

It must some day develop into an important city, for its nearness to the most extensive coal-mines in the State sufficiently recommends itself to the manufacturer. Since 1873 business has improved in all branches.

GENESEO,

Henry County, boasts a good many small factories, all doing well. The manufacture of Butter-Tubs is carried on here to a very large extent. The panic of 1873 did not diminish the trade of Geneseo; on the contrary, it has steadily increased since then.

Reports from Aurora, Bloomington, Belleville, Decatur, and Ottawa, are all very brief, but declare business improving in nearly every department. Few enterprises were permanently affected by the panic. Last year and the year before, new undertakings were started in all these cities, and all of them, at present writing, have succeeded.

There is, perhaps, no city in the State (except Rockford) that bears out our theory of the value of Western manufactories, as

ELGIN

does. With a fair water-power, and by no means good facilities for coal, she has fairly outstripped cities with far better facilities. The Elgin Iron Works, Dairy-Goods Factory, Watch Factory, Milk-Condensing Company, etc., have national reputations. The Elgin watch is known throughout Europe, and is sold in all quarters of the globe. This perfect piece of mechanism is a lasting testimonial to Western enterprise and Western skill. Aside from the watch business being rather dull just now, Elgin has improved rather than retrograded since 1873.

THE SUMMARY.

It will thus be seen that we have obtained statements from fifty of the principal cities in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago. These cities embrace the entire area of the State, from Galena, Freeport, Rockford, and Waukegan, on the north, to East St. Louis, Belleville, Mascoutah, Centralia, and Cairo, on the south; from Quincy and Warsaw, on the west, to Paris and Danville, on the east. Of the cities written to, the following responded forthwith: Alton, Aurora, Belleville, Bloomington, Cairo, Centralia, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, Dixon, Elgin, Freeport, Galena, Geneseo, Jacksonville, Jerseyville, Joliet, La Salle, Lincoln, Litchfield, Mendota, Moline, Ottawa, Peoria, Peru, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield, Sterling, Sycamore, Rock Island, and Waukegan, Woodstock, Mascoutah, Metropolis, Macomb, Morris, Canton, Rochelle, Belvidere, Warsaw, Princeton, and Pekin. The aggregate population of the above-mentioned cities, according to estimates furnished THE TRIBUNE, within the last few weeks, by reliable residents of the respective cities, is not far from 350,000. Of course, these estimates, in some cases, are considerably higher than the last census; as is the case of Sterling, which is said to have increased at the rate of 50 per cent since 1870. This is an unusual instance, we know, and it is manifestly the result of the successful manufacture of specific articles,—articles secured by patents which have proved very successful, as, for instance, the Keystone Corn-Planter, and dozens of other inventions which have made for their projectors large fortunes. The manufactories of Sterling are almost exclusively specific.

NOT GOING TO THE DOGS.

It is the height of folly for the chronic grumblers to assert that we Western folks are going to the dogs. In view of the facts given above, it is simply impossible. When we read that Illinois is competing with Pittsburg in the manufacture of Glass and Tacks; that its Steel Rails are sold in the Eastern markets at less than they can be produced there; that our Western Textile Fabrics are superior in quality to those of old Eastern cities.—so much so, indeed, that they are manufacturing Shoddy Goods in order to keep the Western trade; that, while English firms are moving to the Eastern States, Eastern firms are moving out West because the raw material and food are cheaper here,—these facts show that ultimately we must turn out our products cheaper than the Eastern firms.

THE COST OF COAL.

It may not be uninteresting, in connection with this subject, to glance at the price of coal per ton in thirty of the chief cities of Illinois. The coal priced is good lump-coal, suitable for manufacturing purposes, and delivered at the door of the factory: Bloomington, $2; Dixon, $3; Kankakee, $3.75; Aurora, $2.80, Moline, $2.25; Lincoln, $1.75; Centralia, $1.20; Streator, $1.75; Urbana, $2.35; Quincy, $3; Turkey Hill, $1.20; Briar Bluff, $2.25; LaSalle, $1.50; Cairo, $4; Decatur, $2.25; Elgin, $4; Joliet, $3.25; Princeton, $3; Springfield, $1.25; Rockford, $3.50; Macomb, $2.50; Canton, $1.50; Warsaw, $2.50; Morris, $2.44; Danville, $1.75; East St. Louis, $2; Peru, $1; Peoria, $2; Pekin, $1.87. From this statement, which we know is reliable, it is seen that the highest price paid for good manufacturing coal in this State is $4 per ton, and the lowest *$1. It will be safe to say the average price per ton is $2.50. Reputable engineers inform us that 100 pounds of coal will run a one-horse-power engine for ten hours. Hence a ton of coal at $2.50 will last twenty days. The cost, then, of power in Illinois will average (where there is no water-power) about one shilling for one horse-power per day, and so on up—a cost far below that of Eastern manufactures.

HARD TIMES ONLY TEMPORARY.

That the hard times and general depression in business are only temporary in this State is a fact fully established by the above exhibits. There is no scarcity of money in the country. Go to any healthy manufacturing firm in the West, and they will tell you they can get all the accommodation they want. There is plenty of money to loan, but people are not in a hurry to loan it for any wild scheme.

THE TRIBUNE has presented abundant evidence that Illinois, at least, is rapidly adjusting itself to a normal or healthy condition. The reports from the various manufacturing cities are cheering ones, and show that any fears entertained in regard to our future prosperity are not founded on facts.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—In the columns of Thursday's TRIBUNE there appeared a letter on the Indian policy on which I take the liberty to comment a little, as there are points in it which I do not entirely approve; and, in fact, its whole tenor is not what my feelings on the subject would prompt me to express. The writer starts out with queries which take the form of philosophical argument, but in which I entirely lose sight of his philosophy in contemplation of the naked truths contained. In the first place, in speaking of the Indians' relations to us, he asks, "Are those Indians an independent nation within the United States, and exercising sovereignty over the soil they occupy?" Of course, with the writer, every reasoning man can answer in the negative. Then he says, as an appendix to his logical conclusion, that the necessities of civilization have compelled the savages to give way and yield to the inevitable. This is not the place to discuss the question of civilization and the necessities attending its onward march, but I think my friend of the pen will admit that this "inevitable" has been the white man's sword.

As to his second query, Is he a United States citizen exercising the rights of citizenship? it is entirely sufficient to put this question to have it answered as the former, but I will ask the writer to reflect a little on the answer to this question, and perhaps he will see that justice to the native instincts of the savage race would call for a deeper reflection than his curt reply of "certainly not" would be calculated to excite. I ask him to remember that the soil of the United States was once a virgin soil; that its wild, uncultured plains were then the Indian's home, in which he knew no coercive law save that which his Maker had imposed and taught him. Now, the Indian of to-day goes once or twice a year to appeal for justice at the Capital. On his way thither, he looks on broad and smiling gardens where once grew the wild plant from whose substance his mother's milk was drawn. What then, I ask, are the Indians' sensibilities? Or is their nature human as well as ours?

Now why should not the red man's sensibilities, however rude, awaken in his intellectual faculties, however dull, a certain knowledge of his right to, and a deep yearning to possess again, these broad plains over which his fathers roamed in freedom; but the Indian's claims to sympathy are light when weighed in the balance with the statesman's logic. He is not a citizen; therefore no need to examine if he is a man, if he has got a soul capable of receiving an impress beyond that which a charge of grape-shot would be calculated to impart; no need to inquire what are his claims to sympathy beyond those of the buffalo with which he shares the plains. The writer admits him to be a ward of the nation.

But the question comes, How is it that the United States Government has been so blind in the past as to enter into treaties with those "wards" of the nation? Perhaps because there was no one to enlighten it as to the policy to be pursued; or was it not able to whip them into subjection like a spoiled child? Now, do not imagine that I am in favor of allowing the savages to commit depredations with impunity. Neither am I in favor of exciting them to deeds of blood in order to punish them for the same. Let the writer examine how often within the past centennial era has the Indian tomahawk been raised above the white man's head without provocation sufficient to arouse the worst feelings of savage nature. No one feels the disasters of the present Indian war more than I do, and, when reflecting on the fortune of the gallant Custer and his faithful band, my hand seems ready to grasp the sword, yet, in calmer moments, my heart dictates that milder policy which I think sufficient to bring the Indian nearer to the white man's level, and certainly to a livelier knowledge of his God. FAIR PLAY.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL.

New four-story brick hotel, on the European plan. Elm-av., below Forty-second-st., directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties.

TERMS—One dollar per day.

W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. Haverly, Proprietor; J. R. Allen, Manager. An entire new Company. First appearance in Chicago of Mr. Ira Paine, the Champion Pigeon Shot of the World; Miss Jennie Hughes, Serio-Comic Songstress; Ala, the Flying Rocket; Herr Schlamm, Master of Magic; Miss Nellie St. John, Operatic Vocalist; Miss Carrie Lavarnie, Change Artist; Baker and Doyle, Song and Dance; Tommy Granger, Challenge Banjoist; Miss Madelaine Hardy, comedienne; The O'Donoughue, the Greatest of Irish Vocalists; the Cawthorne Children, Irish Specialties; Sam Martin and Ed Barrett.

Ladies' Night, THURSDAY.

Complimentary Benefit to JIM MACE Thursday night.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Monday evening, Aug. 28, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS!

"The People's Own," in an entirely new programme. First appearance of HARRY STANWOOD, the man with the Talking Banjo. Decided hit of George S. Knight's Military Spectacle, 100 YEARS AGO. The parade and drill of the miniature regiment of Continentals received with tumultuous applause. Immense success of the new end man, FAYETTE WELCH. JOHN HART and BILLY RICE as "The Two Men from Sandy Hook." Engaged, and will shortly appear, the eminent artists, SHERIDAN and MACK. See programmes.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The sterling character actor,

CHARLES BARRY,

In his admirable personation of GEN. WASHINGTON, in the exciting and interesting semi-historic drama, from the work of J. Fennimore Cooper, entitled

THE SPY; Or, One Hundred Years Ago.

NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS,

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

*No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed.

H. KILLAM & CO.,
29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn.

C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PURE PICKLES in Malt Vinegar.

RICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game,

POTTED MEATS and FISH,

GENUINE MUSTARD,

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other

TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

Amerique, Touzais, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 p. m.
*St. Laurent, Lachesnez, Saturday, Sept. 9, 9 a. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 p. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SPAIN......Aug. 19, 3 p.m | EGYPT, Sept. 2, 3 p.m
ENGLAND, Aug. 26, 9:30 am | ITALY, Sept. 9, 8:30 a m

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Aug. 26, 9 a. m. | ERIN, Sept. 2, 3 p. m.

Cabin passage, $60, $70, and $80 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Westen..........Thursday, Sept. 7
ARRAGON, Symons..........Saturday, Sept. 30

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS! Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs and Trimmings. Altering and relining. J. ETTLINGER, 74 Madison-st., up-stairs.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine, (no mercury) indisputably the longest established and only Scientific Specialist in the city, and is the most successful practitioner for curing the diseases he advertises to treat, all PRIVATE, CHRONIC, and URINARY, DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMBECILITY, LOST MANHOOD, loss of MEMORY, MENTAL LASSITUDE, DESPONDENCY, Impaired Sight, Nervous Debility, permanently cured. His institution is the largest of the kind in the Northwest. Every convenience for patients. LADIES requiring delicate attention, call or write. Home and board for patients. Persons afflicted with long-standing, intricate, obscure or complicated complaints, or those having failed to find relief elsewhere, are particularly invited to call or write. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Dr. Olin is the oldest specialist in the city; has thoroughly mastered his profession. The most inveterate cases yield to his treatment. His patients are numbered by the thousands, and immediate relief is the universal verdict.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 275 PAGES; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 64 pages for 2 stamps, at office DR. OLIN. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago. May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. STONE, 171 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., permanently cures all Chronic and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Female Diseases, [illegible]. Over 21,000 cases cured. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges reasonable. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by mail. A book for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. B.—Dr. Stone is the ONLY specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate in medicine.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRESTON COTTAGE SCHOOL.
NEWTON (near Boston), MASS.
MISS JULIA A. WILSON, Principal.

Family School for Young Ladies. Number limited to 20. The close proximity of Newton to Boston affords every advantage for Concerts, Lectures, Art Galleries, Museums, etc. Circulars sent on application. Address MISS JULIA A. WILSON, Newton, Mass.

TESTIMONIAL.—The undersigned are happy to give our testimony to the high character of the Preston Cottage School at Newton, Mass., near Boston. Of more importance than the varied and thorough instruction given, is the wise Christian influence and womanly training received by the few young lady boarders whose privilege it is to attend this school. Of Miss Wilson's wisdom and fitness for her work, we can speak in high terms, and we commend her school to those who wish their daughters educated with the best of home associations. Signed,
Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., ex-Pres. Williams Col.
Rev. P. A. CHADBOURNE, D.D., Pres. Williams Col.

ADAMS ACADEMY.
QUINCY, MASS.
HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., Chairman of Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families.

For catalogues address the Master.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate,
CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.

Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.

Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

THE U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the better class of scholastic institutions in the country, necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the usual means of collecting the same. Complete List of Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

Map of the United States, showing the exact location of the Schools represented.

Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Bureau.

Mailed Free to parents and others having children to educate upon receipt of postage (9 cents). At the office, free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated, 50 cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y.

Academy of the Sacred Heart,
No. 361 North Dearborn-av.

This Institute has been established under the patronage of the Right Reverend Bishop of Chicago, and in accordance with the expressed desire of parents for a Select Academy.

Classes commence the First Monday of September, and the plan of studies will be the same as that pursued in all the establishments of the Sacred Heart.

For Circulars and further information apply to THE LADY SUPERIOR, 361 Dearborn-av.

Chicago Academy,

An English and Classical Day School, furnishes thorough and systematic training for pupils of all ages. In the Primary and Intermediate Departments they are carefully instructed in the common branches, and in the Collegiate Department may prepare for business or scientific pursuits, or for admission to any College or University. Native German and French teachers instruct in their respective languages. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages in all departments. Tenth year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address H. H. BABCOCK, Principal, 11 Eighteenth-st.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Female College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY.
Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough instruction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,
15 and 17 South Sheldon st., one square east of Union Park.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocution a specialty, under Prof. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers. Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils. MISS GREGG, Principal.

BOARD AND TUITION IN FRANCE

For young Ladies in a comfortable Christian Home in Versailles, a half-hour from Paris. A salubrious situation; Professors of the first-class; thorough instruction; terms, 1,500 francs ($300) for the term from October to August. Address Mlle. CRETIN, (formerly Professor in Vassar and Hellmuth Colleges,) at No. 12, bis rue de Vergennes, Versailles, France. Refers for paticulars to me, R. G. HUTFIED, 31 Pine-st., New York.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

MRS. GARRETTSON'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 52 West Forty-seventh-st., New York, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Facilities for the study of French, German, and Music unsurpassed. Thoroughness in every department. Apply personally or by letter, as above.

MADAME O. DA SILVA and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,
Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st.,
Will be opened for the reception of boarders and day scholars on the first Monday in September. For terms address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

M'lle C. BROUSSAIS
Will reopen her French and English School on September 18, at 364 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by M'lle M. BROUSSAIS, Miss JEFFERS, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department opens on September 4.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY,
Lake View (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6. Ten acres play-grounds; everything first-class. Why send your boys East? Investigate. Four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Office 155 Washington-st., Chicago. H. B. COE, President; Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE
(Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and Day School; Latin, English and French. French is the language of the family. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MEDEMOISELLE D' OREMIEULX AND MISS Keith (well known formerly as Mrs. McCauley's School), French and English boarding and day school for young ladies reopens Sept. 28, No. 277 Madison-av., New York.

TWELVE GOOD BOYS—A SELECT FAMILY school for boys from eight to twelve years old will be opened at the "Dickinson Home, Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 27. Number limited, and special parental care guaranteed. Address Proprietor, D. HOME, Lake Forest, Ill.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNIversities, Chicago, Ill. Judge Booth, Dean. 8 Professors, 28 lecturers, 135 students, 50 graduates. Most thorough course. Elocution and short-hand. Terms, $50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough. Miss J. E. Johnson (late Principal Wells College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn. A superior Home School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 20, 1876. Address MISS M. P. MONTFORT, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN, Pa.—The fall session of 1876 will open Wednesday, Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Accom'odation	* 5:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4.00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5.15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9.00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9.00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:0 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	¦10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:56 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	4:15 p. m.	
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§11:30 a. m.
Mail	* 5:06 a. m.	* 5:06 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted) 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until 11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday 7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday 9 a. m.

LEGAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—NORFOLK, ss.—PROBATE COURT.—To all persons interested in the estate of ALONZO C. JACKSON, late of Brookline, in said county, deceased, testate, greeting:

Whereas, ROBERT R. BISHOP, the Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased, showing a balance in his hands; and has also filed his petition setting forth, among other things, that Charles Fox Jackson, the devisee in the will of said deceased, had not been seen or heard from by the deceased or by any of his relatives, or by any other person known to the Administrator who could give any information concerning him, with a single exception, since the year 1853, and that his whereabouts was wholly unknown to the deceased and to all his relatives; that pursuant to the directions of the will the petitioner took measures, set forth in said petition, to find the said Charles Fox Jackson, and learned that a person of the same name died at a place called Walnut Creek, or Vaughan, Fremont County, Iowa, in October, 1872; that the petitioner is informed and believes that Louis S. Dabney and N. C. Berry have been appointed by this Court Administrators of the goods and estate in this Commonwealth of the last-named Charles Fox Jackson, and that Mary Chamberlain and Isaac S. Vaughan have been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Fremont, in the State of Iowa, Administrators of his estate; that certain of the persons named in the said will as devisees in the event that neither the said Charles Fox Jackson nor any of his issue should be living at the time of the testator's death, claim or may claim that said Charles Fox Jackson died without issue previously to the testator, and that they are entitled to the property therein devised; that a portion of the balance in the petitioner's hands, to wit: the sum of $1,490.88 and interest, deposited in the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, is claimed by George Carpenter, of Swansey, New Hampshire; and praying that the Court will hear and determine the question of to whom the balance in the petitioner's hands shall be paid by him, and will order and decree payment and distribution thereof to such persons as may be entitled thereto:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said account should not be allowed, and a decree for distribution and payment made as in said petition prayed.

And said accountant and petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Boston, Chicago, and New York, and in the County of Fremont, Iowa, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court, and by sending a copy of said citation by mail, postpaid, to the address of each person interested, or who claims to be interested, in said estate, known to him, ten days at least before said Court.

Witness: George White, Esq., Judge of said Court, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. H. COBB, Register.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of stockholders of the West Chicago Land Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876, at 2 p. m.

JAMES S. GOODMAN, Secretary.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will lead the noon prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall to-day.

The Adams Express Company continues to furnish us New York papers in advance of the mails.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest at the County Hospital upon an unknown man who died of apoplexy early in the morning on Twenty-fifth street.

Isaac T. Dell says that Kee Yunk did washing for him, and stole all his clothing, wherefore he caused the offending Chinaman's arrest last evening at the Armory.

Samuel Boothman, 32 years of age, died suddenly of apoplexy last evening at his residence, No. 614 West Ohio street. He was an Englishman by birth, and leaves a wife and three children.

John Farrell is the name given at the Armory by a professional leather-lifter who snapped a pocketbook from Lee Wheeler, of No. 550 South Clark street, while riding on a street-car last evening.

Fred W. Monroe and Charles Balthier burglarized the store of F. Scintz, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, and succeeded in making away with 500 cigars and $20 in cash, wherefore both are locked up at the Armory.

Sneak thieves in the West Division yesterday got away with a valuable reception chair from the residence of James Kehoe, No. 270 West Harrison street, and with several sets of harnesses from the barn of Mr. Barrett in rear of No. 270 West Harrison street.

Jacob Becker, of 118 West Lake street, while buggy-riding last evening, was dashed by a fractious horse against the curbstone at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

A youth giving the name of Thomas Ryan was caught yesterday while stealing the clothing of a party of young men bathing in the lake in the North Division. The practice of stealing the clothing of bathers has become so prevalent that it is high time the police made an example of some of the offenders.

Edward McCabe, Frank McCoy, Thomas Welsh, James Kearney, and Thomas Brainerd, professional vagrants and lead-pipe thieves, were taken in yesterday by the police of the West Madison Street Station. They will come before Justice Scully to-day under the vagrancy section of the criminal code.

Thomas McLaughlin, of No. 137 West Van Buren street, put on his war-paint yesterday afternoon, and at 4:30 o'clock loaded up his revolver to shoot a dog that had bitten his little daughter. But instead he discharged the load into his own carcass, and now goes around minus the use of his left foot. The offending canine was shot soon afterward by Officer Crowley.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Dooley ran across three men in a disorderly mood at the corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. One of them, John Ryan, was endeavoring to thump the other two, and, not succeeding, volunteered to include the officer among his enemies. A free-and-easy was the result, in which Ryan drew his revolver and attempted to shoot the officer, and in revenge was shot by him. The bullet penetrated the fleshy part of the left thigh in front, inflicting a slight wound.

A meeting of the German Section of the National Workingmen's party (Communists) was held yesterday afternoon, corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street, for the purpose of adding members and collect some money. Jacob Winnen was called upon to preside, and P. Kohnzen acted as Secretary. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and made a few remarks in favor of the Servians now struggling for liberty, and also an appeal for the party, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Bohemians, under the auspices of the Bohemian Dramatic Club, held a very successful picnic at Ogden's Grove yesterday. They marched from the corner of Canal and Taylor streets to the grove in a procession, which was one of the finest pageants which has been seen on our streets this season. There were various groups representing historical characters. The Turners, the Bohemian militia company, in command of Capt. P. Hudeck, and all the Bohemian societies in the city took part in the procession.

The Ring members of the County Board seem to realize the fact that Ald. Smith is working to thwart the McNeil-Walker scheme. On Saturday evening he was tackled by Commissioner McCaffrey, Clem Periolat, and one of McNeil's strikers, who expressed in forcible terms their disgust at the Alderman's course. The Alderman assured the Commissioners that such evidence will be forthcoming at the proper time to send somebody to a place where stone-breaking instead of mischief-making is the order of the day, but as McCaffrey did not care to hear such talk, he gave the sign to Clem, and left the Alderman once more to continue his search for evidence against the Stone-Ring. The Alderman says that some one will surely go to jail if the "Ring" insists upon carrying out their present plan.

A meeting of the Second Regiment was held at their Armory yesterday, W. J. Onahan in the Chair, and P. J. Hennessy Secretary. The report of the Committee appointed to visit Milwaukee and prepare for an excursion was received and accepted. On motion of Capt. Donlin it was voted that the regiment make an excursion to Milwaukee and accept the hospitalities tendered by the First Wisconsin Regiment—the trip to take place Saturday evening, Sept. 10, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed consisting of the Colonel, Major, Quartermaster, and Captains Cunniffe and O'Connor. It was resolved that the companies drill three times per week until after the excursion. A meeting of the regiment is called for next Wednesday evening. The regiment will sell excursion tickets for the Milwaukee trip.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Valentine Meyers, residing on String street, was dangerously stabbed in several places by some persons, at present unknown, on the corner of Jefferson street and Canalport avenue. Two factions, consisting of Meyer's side, of himself, Nicholas Simons, and John Linkiater, and upon the other side of August Goetz, Valentine Fletcher, and Louis Altheim, were attendants at a dance given by Adolph Schueler at 51 Canalport avenue. After the dance broke up both parties started for home, and, when near the corner mentioned, young Altheim claims to have been violently assaulted by Meyers, with whom he had long a special pique, as well as several quarrels. What transpired after this no one seems to know. It appears to have been a free fight in which neither party knew what was done by the other, but at any rate Val Meyers was badly cut in the back-knife, one wound in the back and touching the spine, being particularly dangerous. The police did not hear of the affair until some hours after, when the wounded man's condition was seen to be quite precarious. Louis Altheim and August Goetz, both boys under 20 years of age, were at once arrested at their homes, respectively, No. 606 Jefferson street and No. 137 West Eighteenth street. Both deny any knowledge of the stabbing, but assert that Meyers made the first attack, knife in hand. At last accounts the wounded man was in a serious, though not dangerous, condition.

THE CRIB.

ITS DANGEROUS CONDITION.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the Crib yesterday afternoon, and found that important structure in a most dilapidated and worn-out condition; and, unless some repairs are speedily made, it is in danger of falling in the first time it has to weather a severe gale. The keeper's domicile is in a horrid condition. The windows which were loosened and broken during the past winter are still unrepaired, and the waves come in through them whenever there is a high wind. The walls are full of cracks and fissures, through which the water continually trickles, and there is not a dry spot in the whole place. As a consequence, the plaster is falling off and the cement flooring is giving away and settling; and there are holes in it through which the water at the bottom of the crib can be seen. Mr. Kallstrom, the keeper, and his wife, who are both suffering from a severe cold contracted during the last few cold nights, agree in saying that unless repairs are made they cannot stand it much longer. They have often to seek refuge in the tower to escape the chilling blasts coming in through the window openings. On stormy nights the whole structure quivers and shakes as if it were about to fall in, and the fissures in the walls are getting larger with every storm. Mr. Kallstrom also states that he has acquainted the city officials with the real facts, and urged them to repair the building, and make it safe and habitable, yet he was always told that there was no money to do it with. It is nothing more nor less than an act of criminality on the part of the authorities to allow this most important structure to become so dilapidated, and thus endanger our water supply through the lake tunnel, not speaking of the danger and the hardships of the human beings who are in the building. An examination by competent architects will undoubtedly reveal the fact that the structure has to be rebuilt without delay or else the damage to the city will be immense.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

"THE BALL IN MOTION"—IT WILL BE KEPT ROLLING.

Written for The Tribune.

Before the embers of the "Great Fire" had ceased smoking, one of Chicago's representative men commenced building an elegant block of warehouses on Washington street, near Wabash avenue. His best friends looked coldly upon the enterprise, considering it almost suicide, financially speaking. But the projector of the enterprise went boldly forward to the completion of his work, and the result was the erection of one of the very handsomest buildings in this city of palatial structures.

This mammoth edifice contains 75,000 square feet of room, being six full stories in height, with a high and well-lighted basement 102x136 feet in measurment.

Many people have paused for a while in front of this block to admire the lofty height and architectural beauty of its style. Still, for nearly five years it has been uninhabited, and the fears and prophecies of the proprietor's friends seemed to be certain of fulfillment.

It was truly a heavy load to carry, this magnificent structure, costing about $200,000, with an annual expense of about $6,000, in insurance, taxes, and interest; a load under which many men of smaller calibre would have succumbed, and fallen. But Col. Wilder's motto, like that of Lake Erie's hero, was and is: "Never give up the ship!" and he has looked cheerfully upon his "white elephant" during all the years of panic and the almost hopeless prospect of seeing his vast enterprize rewarded.

But daylight succeeded the intense darkness at last, and the present aspect of affairs is decidedly encouraging. Several weeks ago Mr. Sabin Smith, the accredited agent of the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, arrived here, looking for a desirable location for the establishment of a branch of that renowned house. Placing himself in consultation with the well-known real-estate dealer, Mr. A. J. Averill, the Wilder Block and its adjoining stores were at length decided upon as the very identical spot for the desired purpose; and, after several interviews with Col. Wilder, he was at last constrained to lease his elegant block, though on terms ridiculously low. And here the Colonel proved himself entitled to the reputation of being a thoroughly representative Chicagoan, for he saw the great benefit that would accrue to the city of which he has been for forty years an active, enterprising, and useful citizen; and although for five years he will receive no pecuniary benefit, so far as income is concerned, from the lease of "My Block," still the future advantages were not to be ignored.

The excitement attendant upon the publication of the news that A. T. Stewart & Co. are really coming to Chicago to open up their immense dry-goods business is without a parallel in our history. Many of our prominent houses in the trade seemed to be utterly skeptical as to the assertion; and one or two "soreheads" pronounced it unworthy of belief. Having through Col. Wilder's great kindess had desk-room in the building for several weeks, I can give you a few items of interest as to the excitement prevailing the week after Mr. Smith had concluded the bargain.

On Sunday last, during the forenoon, long lines of vehicles filled with pleasure-seekers, many of them clerks of the large houses in the city, filed past "My Block," gazing intently at its beautiful proportions; while now and then one of the more curious would put his head within the door, saying: "Sir, I beg pardon, but I would like to ask a few questions, and first of all, is it really true that these premises and adjoining ones are leased to A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York?" On being answered in the affirmative they would step down into the spacious basement, then move to the opposite side of the street, and gaze up to the lofty cornice with looks of wonder and excited interest.

On week days, from morn till night, the number of applicants for positions under the new firm is immense. Engineers, porters, dray-men, floor-clerks, etc., ad infinitum, drop in merely to ask a few questions, which no one now here is authorized to answer. The Colonel, in his facetious manner, told me that the other morning he left his domicile at 9 o'clock a. m., and reached "My Block" at 10¾, nearly one hour and a half having been consumed by button-holers, who had to offer him their congratulations (?) and propound a score of questions as to the "how," the "when," the "why," etc.

The effect of this great move of the greatest dry-goods house in the world on the interests and business of Chicago can hardly be realized at this early day, but that it will be of mammoth proportions, who can doubt? It is literally saying to the world, "We are satisfied that Chicago is to become the great wholesale market for the supply of the grand Northwest!"

Honest John Davis has the contract for fitting-up the new house with heating-pipes, engines, and elevators, and on Thursday last some fifty mechanics were set to work, while the vast rooms and corridors, late so silent and deserted, are now resounding with the noise of hammer and of saw, and all betokens that activity which is so agreeable to the Western man of energy and ability.

By the 1st of October the new firm will be in "line of battle," ready to compete with the extensive houses already successfully established here. Other large Eastern houses will soon follow the Stewart lead, and in a year or two business will be established at its most natural point,—the vicinity of Washington street and Wabash avenue, the coolest and healthiest portion of the Empire City of the West.

CAPT. SAM.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will be in his chambers this morning.

Judge Jameson will be in court daily this week to hear motions.

DIVORCES.

Julia Voigt filed a bill yesterday against her husband, August Voigt, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Mary S. Bauman likewise wants a divorce on account of the desertion of her husband, John Bauman, who left her in February, 1874.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

M. S. Cuykendall, Receiver of the Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company, commenced a suit for $4,500 against Edward M. Fitch, and another for $2,000 against Allen Budlong.

F. A. Lane, Trustee, brought suit for $2,500 against Douglas L. and Esther E. Swayne.

Robert Warren began a suit to recover $6,500 from George Boone.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A number of the creditors of F. E. Jones and Francis Jones, dealers in coopers' stock under the firm name of F. E. Jones & Bro., at the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Wentworth avenue, filed a petition against them Saturday. The following is a list of them, with the amount of their claims: J. L. Quimby & Son, $1,444.60; Stevens & Whittaker, $6,467.68; A. H. Heath, $7,838.87; L. W. Evarts, $572.48; Union Stave Company, $5,962.86; G. W. Sharer & Co., $1,171.11; E. Parker Hill, $2,888.06; Hinckley & Northrup, $3,002.14; and E. Vanderveen & Co., $2,774.27.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Rachel Brown, as administratrix of the estate of James Brown, deceased, began a suit Saturday to recover $5,000 from Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, and John S. Wilcox.

Edward D. L. Sweet sued George B. Swift and Charles Davy, doing business as Swift, Davy & Co.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Kittie L. Hopkins began a suit for $1,000 against Lizzie E. Lyman and Aaron Stinson.

THE COURT-HOUSE STEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—It appears to me that, following the action of the County Board in awarding the contract for the Court-House stonework to William McNeil & Son, the public have grown somewhat apathetic, and left the agitation to be kept up by the disappointed bidders. No matter how pointed may be the suggestions of fraud in the award, how much they may protest that corrupt influences brought it about, it must be clear that their utterences are weakened, lose force, by reason of their position as defeated rival bidders. The public should realize the fact that their own interests are at stake and the honest distribution of their moneys in jeopardy. So the public not know that McNeil & Son were only substitutes for Edwin Walker; that Walker endeavored to steal half a million of dollars on his personal proposal; that Walker and Periolat are partners,—Periolat, the most audacious thief, not excepting Bill Tweed, this country has been disgraced with! Do the public not know that the programme of the "Ring" Commissioners is, now that they have the contractor in their clutches, to oust Architect Egan, so that they may bring in a dishonest tool who, by alterations in the Egan plans, would create extra work to amount to as much as the contract, for the purpose of realizing the half million steal they were foiled of by the defeat of Walker's personal bid?

Certainly they must be aware of these things, and yet they are quiet and submit. Is it that there is no hope of obtaining justice, or is it that the public as a mass approve of plundering and stealing? It would be a gross libel on the people to say that they are sympathetically thieves, and it would be false to despair of obtaining justice through the courts. A mightier ring of thieves, which incubated in Tammany Hall, was burst, and the ruffians scattered to the four winds of Heaven. A degenerate press, corrupt Judges and officers of the law supported the Tammany thieves, yet the voice of the people, the voice of God, cried aloud for justice, and all the enginery of devilitry at the thieves' command was broken. Are the people less powerful to-day to deal with such a miserable set of vagabonds as incubate in the County Building, as County Commissioners, villains who spend their nights in gambling to cheat each other, and spend their days in scheming to cheat the people? Not at all. Virtue is mighty and will prevail. There is abundant evidence of the infamy of these scalawags, and nothing remains but for the people to cry out as did the New-Yorkers and the Commissioners (of dark and devilish deeds) will be hurled from their seats and transported to the Penitentiary. If I had my wish, each one of the ignorant, thieving eight—Carroll, Cleary (who is called "Captain"), John Conly, Holden, Johnson, McCaffrey, Mulloy, and Tabor, whose photographs should be instantly placed in the rogues' gallery and whose names should be remembered—each of them should be tarred and feathered, and then hunted into the North Branch and compelled to perish in the stinking tide. Yours, indignantly,

A VOTER.

THE FORTY-THIRD STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 26.—As it is understood that further action may be taken by the Board of Trustees upon this matter at their next Monday's meeting, I have a few suggestions that I wish to offer upon the subject.

And first I will premise that during the canvass and election of the Board last spring, this Forty-third street sewer project was one of the most prominent subjects of fault-finding and arraignment of the old Board, for the reason that they had undertaken its construction without its being demanded either by the people or by any particular necessity in such close, hard times. Consequently, it was distinctly and generally understood all around that not only this job would not be resumed, but that no other involving any heavy expenses should be touched until such times as the property of the district became more remunerative to its owners, and taxes became less of a crushing burden.

Well, the election resulted in electing the economical ticket, of gentlemen in part of high-sounding names, and who talked and promised extraordinary economy; hence we all felt easy and happy for a season. But what was our surprise, before the summer was half over, to learn that our economical Board were quietly reinaugurating the Forty-third street sewer project again, and pretty much upon the old basis, and this without any petition or movement on the part of the citizens concerned, or any particular necessity alleged or set forth for so doing.

Now, what is the rationale of this unlooked-for and unnecessary expenditure at this particularly-distressing hard time, in direct disregard of official pledges, and without the request of the thousand or more residents or tax-payers whose property, already sinking under its burdens, they propose to load down with $80,000 more of assessments and taxes?

Some one says in explanation that certain Trustees desire to be elected to Congress and wish to propitiate the Stock-Yard influence. I think if they carry this sewer project as proposed at the present time, that they will show themselves remarkably fit for a Congressman of the late Credit-Mobilier stamp, but for every vote they gain at the Stock-Yards they may count on losing five at home.

That there are ulterior motives and influences in this project over and above the interests of the people who will have to pay, there is no question in the minds of any sensible man. It is understood that Mr. Hoxie and one or two of his neighbors who own considerable swamp land upon the west side of the town are prime movers, and particularly anxious for the immediate consummation of this project, and that certain Stock-Yard interests make up the rest of the Ring who are bearing upon the Board of Trustees, and that such is the fact and extent of the operations I have no doubt. It is their project beyond a doubt and not the wish of the citizens of Hyde Park generally at all. And we will have a chance to see in the end whether our Trustees are working with an eye single to duty and our interest, or for themselves and their Ring friends; and I wish to have them understand in season that their action in this and all other matters will be appreciated according to its character, and they may find that they have a constituency to watch and call them to account when need be as well as to elect them.

It is my opinion that if they let us in to this job at the present time they will hear a howl before they are through with it that will set them to thinking of their latter end. If it was a Cook County matter I should consider anything I might write or say thrown away, but I have still some faith in, and hopes of, our economical Board of Trustees that I voted for last spring.

In conclusion, how many of the tax-payers between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, the lake and Lake Township, do you suppose would sign a petition at the present time for an $80,000 sewer on Forty-third street where there is already a sufficiently good sewer for all present purposes? Echo answers how many. Probably Mr. Hoxie and his neighbors. We will see what we do see. A HYDE PARK TAX-PAYER.

The Cattle-King of the Plains.

New York World.

The experience of Mr. Iliff, the "Cattle-King of the Plains," whose great ranch in Northern Colorado includes hundreds of square miles of bottom and upland ranges, is typical of the whole. During the severe winter of 1871-'72 there were deep snows that remained a long time, and the storms were incessant. In the midst of them Mr. Iliff visited his ranch and found his cattle dying and scattered by thousands. In spite of all he could do, less than half of them were recovered, and those had strayed at springtime into two different States and four different Territories. More than $30,000 were expended in efforts to find them. At last, in the spring of 1874, 5,000 undiscovered head were charged to profit and loss. Could these have been sold the previous fall they would have brought at least $18 a head, a total of $90,000. Yet the Cattle King, and many cattle princes beside him, made money from cattle-raising on the plains, for they learn much by experience, and the demand is great enough to warrant all their risks. Mr. Iliff has now more than 26,000 head of cattle of all ages, sizes, and conditions. Nearly 5,000 calves were branded on his ranch last year, and he sold about the same number of 4-year-old steers and fat cows. At the average selling price of $32 a head net, 4,000 head brought him $128,000. He employs from twelve to thirty-five men to take care of his immense herds in summer. By the introduction of thoroughbred Durham bulls the herds are gradually graded up, and he estimates the increase, outside of purchases and sales, to be about 70 per cent per year. Besides the cattle raised on his ranche he deals largely in Texas and Indian cattle, and last serson advertised for 20,000 head of Texas cattle to be delivered during the driving months of 1876. If he does not obtain this number from Texas he expects to supply the deficiency with the Oregon and Montana cattle, which are beginning to come East. The Laramie Plains, higher up, among the mountains, are a paradise for stock, especially sheep, and away over the mountains toward the Pacific, there are stock ranches that throw even Iliff's in the shade. In the Humboldt Valley, some 550 miles east from San Francisco, one cattle firm, Dunphy & Hildreth, have 20,000 acres fenced in. It is 7 miles across from their eastern to their western fence. The fences, made of redwood posts and Oregon pine boards, cost about $900 a mile, and there are 20 miles of them. The firm own 40,000 head of cattle, which are mostly shipped to San Francisco. The stock is all of good quality, and some of the best blooded animals in the country are annually purchased to improve the grades. The snow here seldom falls deep, does not stay long, and the grass makes its appearance early in the spring. Grass, though, does not seem essential to the well-being of some of the fattest cattle on the continent. Further down the Humboldt Valley, where nothing else but sage-brush, grease-wood, and alkali-dust is to be seen, the Central Pacific trains have to slacken speed to avoid maiming heavy herds, for which the green grease-wood bush is alleged to furnish abundant provender.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Secretary Cameron will return here this week, but will leave again early in September, in company with Gen. Sherman, for a tour of inspection of the Fort Leavenworth military prison and various military posts in the West.

OYSTERS.

Country dealers will find it a saving to order oysters of Sloan Bros. & Co., 86 Adams street. Their famous "Capital" brand is the best in market. They make prices to suit the times.

SLOAN BROS. & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, offer for rent over one hundred first-class instruments, at $5 per month, and upward.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

Another Letter upon American Women in Europe.

A Reply to Correspondents Who Impugned Her Former Statements.

Masculine Rudeness Toward Unprotected Femininity---Champion Starers.

The Hitching-Up of Women with Dogs and Donkeys, as Draft-Animals.

Good Points in the German Character--- No Drunkenness, Universal Education, and Perfect Obedience to Law.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, Aug. 2.—I had lived too long, and written too many newspaper-articles, not to have counted the cost of my disclosures on the subject of American women visiting Europe. In the first place, European men who are or have been in America would resent them, and, in the second place, American women who have been in Europe would contradict them. I know the common assumption that no woman ever received, without having invited, insult; and that innocence is always a sufficient protection.

I am quite aware of the fact that "the woman whom thou gavest to be with me"

HAS ALWAYS BEEN RESPONSIBLE

for all the evils that ever have existed in this world, and that, if a man insults or injures a woman, it must be in consequence of something she has done or left undone. I know that there are some things which a woman never does or will acknowledge. I know that no one ever did wear a tight dress or a small shoe; that every woman is such a model of propriety that the veriest ruffian recognizes and respects her superiority to all others of her sex; and that those women who do come to harm

HAVE ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME FOR IT.

Of course, if any woman has been treated with rudeness, she must have invited said rudeness by gross impropriety of dress and decorum; and I was quite certain that my letters would bring to the front a goodly number of superior women, who had done wonderful things in the way of European travel. There are a number of ladies who make a business of bringing American girls over for travel and education; and I have no desire to interfere with their employment further than to say that no daughter of mine would come here without me or a male escort; and I am very sorry I left my little Weston pistol at home, I got it as a defense against tramps and burglars, when we lived on the mountain-side, and

SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT NOW,

with four good cartridges in it, as a last resort. There has been no time when I would have used it; but, on three separate occasions, I would have liked to know that it was in my pocket. I judged from nothing in my own experience, but have been carefully notified, by men whose word I cannot doubt, and who are well informed, that, when a German gentleman insult a woman by a persistent stare, there is no fixed rule by which we can judge what he will do next. Perhaps he may "proceed to extremities, by George! Then, she does not find a protector in every man around, but must take care of herself!"

It is curious that neither "R. Michaelis" nor "An American Woman Who Has Been Abroad" does materially contradict, while they find so much fault with, my statement. I stated, from the first, that much depends on the woman, and that the trouble is owing to the different national characteristics; but I did not dream that the difference between Americans and Germans was as great as that between Americans and Chinese, or those women who wear nothing but a fig-leaf; but, even in the extreme cases supposed by your correspondents, the stranger would be sure of protection in any American city not on the Pacific Slope. No man dare assault a Chinese woman on Wabash avenue; and one from the Cannibal Isles, without clothing, would be taken-up and cared-for by the police.

Grant that I am as great an offense to German ideas of decency as a nude woman would be to Chicago morality, and it is no reason that I

SHOULD NOT FEEL CERTAIN OF PROTECTION.

If a perfectly plain black silk dress, and a poor wrap, and a black velvet bonnet without any pretense of trimming, is so showy as to excite rudeness, perhaps the fig-leaf costume may be what is required.

That one of our party who was the especial object of rudeness, the first evening we spent in Germany, was dressed in a brown camel's-hair cloth suit, and brown straw hat, of the Derby style, with some brown ribbon twisted around it. She has been accustomed to the best society of the State in which she lives, and in which her family are among the leading citizens. She was educated with the daughters of United States Senators and Governors, and is thought at home a pattern of etiquette; but she happens to be very fair, and found it inconvenient to leave her face at home. She has always been accustomed to a great deal of protection; has brothers; has not been used to going out alone, and was frightened about going into a public coffee-room; but, according to German rules, there was no impropriety in our going there, as it is common for the hotel guests to go to that room for refreshments. The other two ladies were in black, without a scrap of color except some flowers in their hats. We were all hungry, tired, and sleepy,—anxious to avoid, not attract, observation; if the men present knew anything about us, it was that we were Americans, for whom the best rooms in the house had been engaged by the American Consul. I am 60 years old; have traveled a good deal, and transacted business for over thirty years; have lived months with a thousand men, and I the only woman; have gone to hundreds who never before had seen my face, but who looked up at once and said, "Mother!"—have knelt with and clung to them through the hours of mortal anguish and death; have picked my way among mangled limbs and tortured bodies, all alone, in the wee sma' hours of the night; and have adapted myself to so many moods and tenses of the masculine mind in my supreme moments of trial, and have worked so much with men for common objects, that it seems to me I ought to be able to get through a place that would be safe for women without my training.

Still, the attention we attracted was such as would not be tolerated in a respectable American audience for as many ballet-dancers. It was

A RUDENESS SUCH AS I HAD NEVER BEFORE DREAMED OF,

and made my blood tingle to my finger-tips. It was not "a few young scapegraces, excited by the strange behavior of American young ladies;" it was staid, respectable business-men, such as frequent a first-class hotel, guests in the house, in the city on business, in the wholesale week of the Spring Fair; and they were all Germans. It was not one, but all except one of eight, acting by a common impulse of brutality. One excelled the others in rudeness, and, in doing so, was evidently acting for them. In what way the behavior of the young ladies was strange, I do not know. From my standpoint I can see nothing strange or unbecoming in either their dress or behavior. They walked straight from the door to the table, without looking at any one; for one of them had traveled over Europe, and had warned the others as to the requirements. They violated no rule that American stupidity was able to comprehend, and were treated with intentional and marked rudeness by a company of German gentlemen.

The fault may have been ours; but, if so, it was one of ignorance or inability to learn, and our experience may be useful to others. An American woman who proposes to come to Europe without male escort had better take lessons in etiquette before she starts, and learn to play statue or picture in an exhibition. I know no preparation that would be so good as standing on a dry goods-box on a corner of Madison and Dearborn streets six hours a day for a month to practice the art of being looked at without sign of consciousness. I may not be posted yet, but, so far as I have got in this curious social problem, it seems to me that what

GERMAN GENTLEMEN REQUIRE OF WOMEN

is to get out of their way on the street; to see them without seeming to do so; to speak when they are spoken to, and come when they are called; to go away when nobody wants them around; to be useful, take what they get, and be thankful; and to endure any conceivable or inconceivable amount of impertinent staring with faces as blank as a wall.

I say *impertinent* staring, for the ostensible object is to learn whether the stared-at is what your correspondent calls a "priestess of free love." This question is to be determined by rules of which American women are ignorant; and each gentleman and clown has his own rule. A slight start, a smile at some remark of a companion, or some incident quite disconnected with the examiner, may be construed into encouragement. A look of nervousness, fright, or timidity, may be coquetry, or coyness, to be overcome by masculine muscle. Our trouble all comes from the fact that the young lady who should have left her face at home, and could not, is a nervous invalid and a coward. She can face no kind of danger, and gets all of a tremble. She is so feeble as to have been for years under constant medical treatment, and cannot control her nerves to the German standard of propriety, under a close, critical examination. When a German gentleman gets between her and the choir, when she goes to church to hear the oratorio, places his elbow on the back of the pew in front, rests his head in his hand, and, with his face not more, perhaps, than 2 feet from hers, falls to contemplating it as one might a picture or statue, only that his face is full of inquiry and suspicion, she falls into a tremble. As German women have no nerves, of course her agitation and evident effort at self-control are suspicious, and, if she were alone, I do not know what the consequence would be; but she no more goes out alone than

SHE WOULD GO INTO A DEN OF LIONS.

We have found no place so free from this kind of annoyance as the opera, where the people are all looking at the stage. A woman who should spend seventeen years in Germany when she was young would be thoroughly German, and escape the annoyance to which strangers are subjected. More Americans must "*do-up*" all Europe in six months than can spend seventeen years in Germany; and my experience is given for the benefit of the six-monthers.

A woman who proposes to come to Europe alone had better get her education before she starts, so as to have the full benefit of her six months; and I can think of no way in which an American woman could be so well-prepared for European travel as by standing on a dry-goods box, on the corner of two public streets, and playing statue. Or she might utilize her time by acting as a sign-figure at a cigar-shop. Let no one of them come here until she can sit, or stand, and be stared at by all sorts and sizes of men, with all sorts of expressions, for an hour, if need be, without moving a muscle.

The father who proposes to send his daughter here should hire twenty or more strange men to sit in rooms she is to enter, turn around to stare as she comes in, keep on turning, and staring, and making remarks about her, and smoking, as she crosses the room; sit, and stare, and smoke, while she remains; turn, like dress-dummies on a pivot, to follow her motions with their eyes as she goes out; nod to each other, and comment on her appearance, as men do on that of a horse trotted out for their inspection,—while she remains as seemingly unconscious as if she were made of plaster. When she has reached this state of high-breeding, it may be quite safe for her to travel or reside alone in Europe; but until then

SHE HAD BETTER STAY AT HOME.

It is not pleasant for one to make these revelations. It would be more agreeable to appear as a Una, before whom lions crouch in awe, than a woman contending with brute forces without and ignorance within; but I owe it to the thousand of my countrywomen, no wiser than I, to warn them against a real, live danger, and to urge American capitalists to provide schools at home in which our young people can be educated.

Your correspondent says that the man salutes the woman as his superior. So let it be; but he is mistaken in saying that a gentleman does not salute a woman to whom he has not been introduced. Such may be the rule, but there are some very good exceptions. The gentleman who owns the block in which we have rooms lives in it, and came to know us before we did him. He saluted the young ladies on the street. They did not know him, thought it an impertinence, and a mutual friend came for an explanation. He simply acted the part of a kind neighbor; and, but for the warnings they had had, they would have returned his salutation at once. I simply noted the incident to show the embarrassments caused to strangers by the general bad character of the men.

If we buy anything in a store, or at a stall, the vender recognizes and salutes us ever after. If we take a droschky, the driver always bows when we see him again. There is a droschky-stand near us, and many of the drivers know us. Beside it is a fruit-stand, and once, when I was buying fruit at it, a driver crossed over to talk to me. He was kind and respectful. A larger boy came up and crowded me away, when the driver took hold of him, and pushed him along, and reproved him: then called up two children, and presented them as his. That was the only instance in which I have seen a man here resent a rudeness to a woman. Another plain workingman came to me in our little park, and introduced his baby and his frau, because he thought me lonely and a stranger. They are kind-hearted and friendly, unusually honest and industrious, but

BRUTAL, ACCORDING TO OUR VIEWS, IN THEIR TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

I did not come to hunt faults, and shall be glad of all the good I find to record.

The City Government is essentially Republican for hundreds of years, and the success of these Saxons in self-government fills me with confidence in the future of our own land. The city affairs are honestly and economically administered. I have not seen one person drunk and only two who were partially so; and there are no Temperance Societies. Selling liquor is as respectable as selling coffee, and the degree of sobriety is perfectly marvelous. In the night I sometimes hear noises made by University-students, who appear to do the carousing for the city; but I have never before seen so little drunkenness, and have lived in communities having a close Prohibitory law.

Among the thousands of children one meets, not one has any appearance of being homeless, or forsaken, or even seriously neglected; and they must all be taught to read and write. I have never met one instance of squalid poverty, or even a street-beggar. Children romp around flower-beds and never touch them. Tempting fruits hang along public highways undisturbed. Close up to the public sidewalks grow waving fields of grain without a stalk trodden down. As a law-abiding people,

THEY ARE PERFECTLY WONDERFUL.

They have an established religion,—Lutheran, —and perfect religious toleration; no Sabbath laws, and less Sabbath-violation than in Pittsburg. In their social and business intercourse, they are singularly courteous, and nothing can exceed the grace and dignity with which one German gentleman takes off his hat to another, or to a lady friend; but, at the same time, he will make every woman walk around him, and would walk over her if she did not get out of his way.

One of your correspondents thinks I do wrong by "living according to her [my] own fashion, without considering the manners of the country." If so, it is because I am too stupid to learn, for I try; and one thing I have learned, which is to get out of the way of a Leipzig man on the street, just as I would out of the way of a droschky.

I do not know who hitches the women up; but I do know that thousands of them are

HITCHED UP WITH DOGS AND DONKEYS, DRAWING LOADS.

I never did see two draft animals pull harder than a tall woman and a large dog, while getting a load of straw up a grade, on one of the principal streets. I do know that thousands and thousands of women go about with baskets strapped on their backs,—baskets that hold from two to two and a half bushels; that one will carry such a basket full of coal, with another basket as large as a champagne-case, on top of it, and that full of chips, or clothes, or anything else. I have many a time seen feeble old women and light young girls, with such loads on their backs, trudging on, while hale, hearty young fellows walked beside them in friendly chat, ogling women, strutting like turkey-gobblers, and twiddling their thumbs. I have seen women with these monstrous burdens, so loaded that they walked with a cane, and one who had two canes, who had literally turned herself into a quadruped, and staggered on under a load for a mule, while a strapping young fellow favored her with friendly recognition.

I have seen a woman, with a heavily-loaded cart, taking advantage of the smooth pavement close to the sidewalk, driven-off by a man with a light cart, who ran against her, and, after scolding and swearing, backed her draw her cart through, and push it up grade, over the rough pavement, to go around him. It was on a public street, and perhaps fifty men saw it; but no one seemed to see anything wrong in it.

I only saw that once; but I have certainly seen 2,000 women drawing or pulling loads that taxed their strength more or less severely. I have seen them, young and blooming girls, seen them with infants in the wagon; seen them when they must have expected to become mothers very soon; seen them old, bent, and gray,—toiling, pushing, pulling, sweating,

WORKING AS ONLY OMNIBUS-HORSES WORK IN CHICAGO.

I see them every day; cannot look out of my window ten minutes or walk two blocks without seeing them. Those overloaded women and their faithful helpmates—the dogs—with their poor, swollen feet are a principal feature of Leipzig life. I saw them first in Belgium; saw them all along the way. The poor dogs! how they do pull and scratch and hold on; and their feet get so sore! The patient women throw themselves forward against the broad straps which are their only harness, and drag with might and main. The man who walks beside, if there is one, looks so self-complacent and comfortable, and smokes his pipe with so much satisfaction, as if he said: "Ze dare now! Mine Tog and Frau gan bull more ish any Tog and Frau in dish down!"

Of course, there is love and sweetness on every life, and these women may be happy in their lot; for a squaw is proud of the idleness of her master, and takes her beating as a matter of course. Of course, it is a woman's duty to share her husband's toil, and to shrink from no responsibility of wife or motherhood; but it seems to me the women here do a good deal more than their share of drudgery.

Some other time I will tell you how they sell the girls, for I have made this letter too long to add anything.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Reminiscences of the Memorable Struggle with the Seminoles.

Incidents of the Voyage from New York to Garey's Ferry.

Gen. Jesup—Hard-Looking Southwestern Volunteers—Capture of Osceola.

For the Tribune.

On the 21st of September, 1837, I resigned my position in the Black-Ball Line of Liverpool packets, and accepted the post of sailing-master of the United States steamer Poinsett, then fitting-out at New York for co-operation with the army-forces in the war against the Seminoles, in Florida.

My early experiences in that delightful "flowery land" were of the most pleasant and exciting character; and, in the hope that this publication may prove interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I have drawn upon my daily note-book for some of the thrilling incidents of that memorable campaign.

INDIAN WARFARE,

at this juncture, when Sitting Bull is boldly challenging our most accomplished military chieftains, must naturally prove of absorbing interest; and, mayhap, some of the early experiences of our army in Florida may prove beneficial to our Indian fighters on the plains. Then,